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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,075—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Faire Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSA[illegible]	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIM[illegible]AYA	6898	2000	J. [illegible]rman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Feilner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail o
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
[illegible]	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
[illegible]	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
[illegible]	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
[illegible]	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
[illegible]IA	3,089	J. Brown	May 3.
[illegible]	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
"City of Edinburgh"	W. Frame	3230	about 17th Feb.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two-berth Cabins on Deck., Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWISS MILK.
The "Milk Maid" Brand.
Guaranteed Fresh.

Per Dozen	Cash	Rs.	5-0
Per ½ Dozen	,,	,,	2-8
Per ¼ Dozen	,,	,,	1-4
Per Tin	,,	As.	8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP TAN CREAM
THE SPECIAL POLISH FOR
BROWN BOOTS,
SADDLERY, &c.,
And Brown Leather of every kind.
Per dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HAND OR DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 KODAK. For round pictures, 3½ inches in diameter; size of Camera, 4½ by 5 by 9 inches, or 202 cubic inches; weight loaded, 2lbs. 12oz. Loaded with 60 exposures	120	0	134	0
No. 3 KODAK JUNIOR. For square pictures, 3½ by 4½; capacity, 60 exposures without reloading; size of Camera, 4½ by 5½ by 9. Weight loaded, 3lbs. Loaded with 60 exposures ... each	160	0	177	8
SPARE SPOOLS OF FILMS for 60 exposures for Nos. 2 and 3	10	8	11	12
No. 4 KODAK, Regular. For 4 by 5 square pictures; capacity, 100 exposures without reloading; size of Camera, 5 by 6 3/8 by 12¾. Loading with 100 exposures ... each	207	8	228	0
SPARE SPOOLS OF FILMS for 100 exposures	25	0	28	0
No. 5 FOLDING KODAK. For 5 by 7 pictures; capacity, 54 exposures without reloading; size of Camera (folded), 6½ by 7 by 9. Loaded with 54 exposures ... each	270	0	300	0

THE IDEAL CAMERA—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
This is the best detective Camera in the market. Takes 12 plates 4¼ by 3¼, vertical or horizontal. Measures 8in. by 4¾ in. by 8½ in., and weighs, filled with 12 plates, 5lbs. to 5½lbs. It is fitted with a Club Detective Lens and works to F. 8. The Lens is a R. R. of best English make, and is of 5½in. equivalent focus. It is perfectly unobtrusive in appearance, all working parts being operated from underneath. Full instructions with each. Price	130	0	145	0

FALLOWFIELD'S FACILE HAND CAMERA—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Carries 12 plates or Films (4¼ by 3¼) without changing. With Rapid Landscape Lens working at F. 11, of wonderful definition, and Sunk Fitted Finder, giving identical view. Price complete	72	8	81	0
With 5 by 4 Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Four Rotating Stops, and Sunk Fitted Finder. Stop working at F. 8, 11, 16, and 22. Price complete	105	0	115	0

GRIFFITH'S PATENT DETECTIVE OR HAND CAMERA—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Requires no focussing, being always in focus for all objects that are not less than 8 or 9ft. from it. Is fitted with a Rapid R. Lens, Pneumatic Shutter, two Finders and three patent Dark Slides. To take pictures ¼ size either horizontal or vertical. Dimensions, 9¼ by 6¼ by 5; weight, 3¾lbs.	46	0	52	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRAVELLERS,
TO OR FROM INDIA,

Will find every Requisite for Sea or Land at our Fort Establishment.

PHARMACY & DISPENSING.—	Medicine Chests, Select medical preparations suitable for India, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHY.—	In all its branches.—Cameras, Lenses, Ilford Plates, Chemicals, Bromide, and other Papers, Lamps, Portable Tents, &c.
TRAVELLING REQUISITES.—	Camp Beds, Tables, Chairs, Washing Appliances, Despatch Boxes, Trunks, &c.
STATIONERY.—	Comprising Office Requisites, Fancy Goods and Writing Cases, Desks, Albums, Photo Frames, &c.
GYMKHANA & SPORTING.—	Complete in all its branches, with Out-door and Indoor Games, Sporting Requisites, Fishing Tackle, &c.
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.—	Of every description, for the Drawing-Room, Dining-Room, Kitchen, Bed-Room, and Dressing Room.
WINES AND STORES.—	Imported weekly from First-class Houses only, consequently fresh and reliable.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST IN CIRCULATION.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., Cumballa Hill and Victoria House, Byculla.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS.

APOLLO BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED, another small Consignment of SPANISH GRAPES and KENTISH COB-NUTS in first-class Condition; also CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE GAMMONS and BATH CHAPS; STILTON GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, LOAF CHEDDAR and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES.

'XMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES (by Buszard, of Oxford Street, London).

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE HILLS,
AND
ENGLISH WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following:—

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 18-8 to	25	0
Real Eider Down Quilts, Rs. 25 to	30	0
Do. Pillows, ,, 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits ...Rs. 12-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts...	8	8
Warm Gloves......Rs. 1-8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, lined, with Wool Mitts	5	0
Wool Mitts	1	4
Warm Socks......from	16	8
Warm Dressing Gowns	15	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8
Cardigan Jackets..Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8

	Rs.	a.
Cashmere Mufflers. Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
White, and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts...Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ......Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each......Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each ......Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Woven Cholera Belts...from	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm ,, 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0
Balaclava Caps, each	5	0
Resais ......from	2	8

RUG STRAPS, HOLD-ALLS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

The Noted House in BOMBAY.
Compare our Prices with other Firms.
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	,,	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	,,	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	,,	25	,,	10	0
Reg. Reina	,,	25	,,	7	8
Trabucos	,,	25	,,	3	4
Caliore	,,	50	,,	6	0
Damas	,,	100	,,	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	,,	50	,,	5	8
Hidalgas	,,	100	,,	10	0
* Corea	,,	25	,,	5	0
Carolina	,,	100	,,	8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	,,	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
,, "Golden Medium," Medium	,,	2	8
,, "Cavendish, Strong"	,,	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

			Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100		4	0
Do. do. No. 2	,,	,,	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	,,	,,	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE.

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted, constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair.
Oh! tell me your secret do.
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day.
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you bless't it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle. pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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in connection with
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THURSDAY, 1st and FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY

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To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

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3. Single Ponies in Harness.
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5. Tandems.
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2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Annas 8, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

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Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 27th January, 1894.

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S. E. J. CLARKE,
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Calcutta, 24th January, 1894.

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T. W. C. LEATHEM,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

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Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1.151½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to168 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	[illegible]	7 pr. ct.	£40
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	[illegible]
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	470
Anglo-Indian	1,340	100	100	Nil	47
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	3 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	10
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	850	1,000	1,000	..	780
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	587½
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	345
Ebun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	490
Framjee Petit	1,260	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	680
Kingunghat Mill	700	800	500	[illegible]	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	300
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,148
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	[illegible]	250		130
Jeewan Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	840
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	805
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	600	600	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,575
Mazagon	5,000	0	25	6	118½
Morarji Goculdas	1,060	1,000	1,000	65	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,800	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Oriental	6,735	625	625	Nil	355
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		825
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	650
Tulshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld					
Victoria Mills	900	50	900	15	560
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Wadia Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Union Mills, Ld	1,000 900	1,000	1,000	—	500
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	250
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)				18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	300	1,100	1,100	dvd Rs80	925
Bellary	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Cotton	550	250	250	—	300
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	14	128½ 107½
Colaba	600	200	all		205
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	785
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,290
Fort	400	250	—		120
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 90	1150nom
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	Nil	470
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	3	700
Khangaum	750	400	all	4	190
Mahalundpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Nil	385
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	120
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	10	132
Muncar M.	3,125	400	400	Nil	410
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Nil	[illegible]
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Nil	122½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	Rs25dv	445
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	50
Sind	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	510
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil 16	10 220
Volkart	375	200 1,000	all 1000	Rs. 0	215 980
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	230 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	[illegible]
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	8,625	200	135	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,675
Do. New Issue.	300	375	625	Rs. 75	1,17.
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	6[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	27[illegible]
Fever & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	13 pr. ct.	16[illegible]
John Robertson & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct	10[illegible]
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 13-12	212
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	3[illegible]	[illegible]
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 13	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	13 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]
Scandy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,300	100	100	5	44
Iaphone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26-4	
China Leaf	„ 25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 25-1	„
Do. do. new	„ 24-5	„
Australia do.	„ 25-8	
Bombay do.	„ 25-6	
English Sovereigns	„ 16-4	
Do. Drafts	„ 16-1	
Bar Silver 17 Beuernes	„ 88-4	
Do. 17½ do.	„ 88-8	
Dollars	„ 205	Nominal
Mexican do.	„ 191	
Five-Francs	„ 316-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Church Gate Station, 6-40 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Election of a Councillor for Mahim Ward.
Graduates' Election of Two Fellows of the University.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kt. Templar and British King entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 27th January, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 41, *viz.*,—1s. 2*d.* per rupee.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ramrattan Hajooree, residing at Forjett Lane, reported, on Friday night, the theft of a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 60, and Rs. 140 in cash, from a box, which he had left in his room under lock and key. The complainant rests his suspicion upon a neighbour, named Datardin Raghoohur, who absconded from his house, on Friday last.

A MISSING BOX.—Messrs. John Dickson and Company, of Elphinstone Circle, have reported to the police, that a small wooden-box, which was kept beneath a staircase on the ground floor of their office and which contained a quantity of educational papers and reports, was found missing on the 16th instant. It is not known whether the box has been stolen or shifted by some one to some other spot by mistake.

FIRE.—At half-past 12 o'clock, on Friday night, a stack of hay, situated at the west of Balaram Street, and owned by Shivballack Gopalprasad and six other Purdesees, was found to be on fire. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to the various fire-brigade stations, and in a few minutes several steamers were on the spot and extinguished the flames within an hour after the first outbreak. The fire appears to have been due to careless bidee-smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 125.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Die Liebgarde	W. G. Hilgo.
Overture	Emma Di Resburgo	Meyerbeer.
Lancers	State Ball	Oscar Seydel.
Selection	Reminiscences of England	Mr. Harry Woodgor.
Valse	The O cers	C. Coote.
Schottische	The Pride of Arran	Florence Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TIVOLI THEATRE.—A performance in aid of the Indo-Portuguese Cricket Club came off, on Saturday night, at the Tivoli Theatre, in the presence of a large and highly appreciative audience. A comic song "I did it," by Mr. Frank Rodrigues, was followed by Moliere's comedy "He would be a Lord," which was given in good style. After a comic song "So much the better for you," by Mr. S. J. Fonseca, and a song of the same category, by Mr. T. C. Fonseca, the pantomime of the "Magic Wand" was given. Then followed a song by Mr. J. F. Vaz, and shortly after midnight the programme for the evening was concluded with the "Magic Penny" a nigger melo drama.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Bhagoo, a female mendicant, aged twenty-two years. The deceased came to Bombay about a year ago from her native place, a village in Sawant Wady, and maintained herself by begging. At 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, Bhagoo complained to one of her relatives that she had been suffering from diarrhoea and pain in her abdomen, but the relative took no notice of her complaint, and in the evening of the same day the unfortunate woman was found lying dead, on Currey Road. The Coroner's surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to exhaustion, consequent on diarrhoea, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—At a quarter to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the whole of the front walls together with the roof of the central block of a two-storied building, situated at the Upper Duncan Road, came down with a crash, in consequence of a wooden upright post in the wall on the first floor of the building being in a decayed condition. Although the collapse did not result in fatal or serious consequences, as the block was not used as residential quarters, yet it created great excitement amongst the residents of the locality. The building belongs to Jetha Ludhani, and is rented to Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Meherally and Company, the proprietors of the Master Flour mills. The building is divided into three blocks, the north and the south blocks being used as residential quarters, while the centre block, which gave way, is used only for the purposes of the Mills. The occupiers of the north and south blocks, on hearing the crash, made their escape by a side staircase, thinking that the fate of the other blocks would be the same. Happily their fears were not realised, and the other blocks remained standing. On the occurrence being brought to the notice of the police, Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Butterfield arrived at the spot and kept the crowd of people away from the falling house. The engineering department of the Bombay Municipality being communicated with the occurrence, they came on the scene and had the *debris* removed. The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 500.

GOA NEWS.—The question of double election of the Electoral Committee by the forty highest ratepayers of Bardez has been decided in favour of the present Municipal Commission. The General Election of the Deputies for Portuguese-India will not be delayed beyond the end of February, though the actual date has not been announced preparations are going on all sides, and the parties are preparing themselves for the campaign. In the meantime, it is reported that the Regenerador Cabinet has sent the following names as official candidates :—Mr. Ligorio Cabral for Salsette, Mr. Christovao Ayres for Ilhas, and Mr. Constancio Raqueda Costa for Bardez. It is believed that no strenuous opposition will be offered to the candidates at Bardez and Ihas. The case will be different at Salsette where the progressist party may put forward a candidate of its own, most probably Mr. Fernando Da Cunha. Election time has invariably been very critical to the Governor-Generals. Within the last four years, four of them have wrecked their career on the electoral rock, and it remains to be seen how Senhor Raphael de Andrade steers his course through the turbulent storm of electoral passions.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the last tweny-five weeks of the second half-year ending 23rd December amounted to Rs. 2,17,797, against Rs. 1,55,968 for the corresponding period last year.—Lieut. Gomes Barbosa has been appointed Port Officer at Marmogoa, relieving D. Miguel De Mello of the charge.—The weekly receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway ending 6th January averaged Rs. 206 per mile compared with Rs. 178 for the corresponding period of last year.—A committee of four officers has been appointed to purchase a few horses at Belgaum for the mounted police.—Major Alberico Campos and Mr. Condessa, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor-General, have come to Bombay, and the two other members have gone to Belgaum. These members will draw allowance of Rs. 5 per day, besides travelling expenses. The number of horses to be purchased is reported to be six, but supposing it were double or treble that figure, the expenses of four officers will be far more than the cost of the horses. This is the way the Government make economy in their financial crises.—Mr. Bernardo Lorena has come to Bombay, bringing with him one lakh of rupees to be deposited in the bank for the payment of interest to the Marmagoa Railway Company.—The Judge of Bardez and the Delegate of Salsette have arrived in Bombay.—A boat conveying the Assistant Port Officer and the clerk of the Port Office of Senquerim capsized in the bay and the occupants were thrown in the water.—Lieut. Lira who saw the accident, sent at once another boat and saved the Assistant Port Officer and the clerk from drowning. The crew when the boat capsized instead of giving assistance to the passengers swam to the shore.—Small-pox continues at Margao and remittent fever in Pangim.—A subscription list is in circulation to give a reception to his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, on his arrival from Portugal.—It is reported that the Chief Justice Senhor Pocas Falcao will retire in June next, after completing the period of his service.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 20th January, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	60,138	41,859	18,279	...	22,211	...
Goods	71,812	64,970	6,812	..	17,002	...
Other earnings	6,933	5,674	1,259	...	...	1,857
Total for week	1,38,383	1,12,503	26,380	...	...	...
Aggregate	3,53,493	3,16,107	...	...	37,386	...

"UTOPIA" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

A LARGE and expectant audience assembled at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday night, when for the last time Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful comic opera "Utopia, Limited" was presented, under the patronage and personal attendance of his Excellency Lord Harris. The piece went with a good swing, and was one of the most enjoyable and complete performances the Stanley Company has ever given. Miss Amy Childs, as Princess Zara, made a charming picture, and her vivacity which is a feature of all her efforts was as much in evidence as ever. The two wise men (Messrs. W. Stanley and Driscoll), and the public exploder (Mr. Empson) well sustained the reputation they have already achieved and were as merry and full of humour and zest as usual. A capital character has been drawn in the Utopian King, a part admirably played by Mr. R. Stephenson, who was greeted on the stage by a hearty round of applause. Miss Fanny Stanley again played the part of an elderly duenna, at whom the king is setting his cap. Miss Nellie De Lorme and Miss Flo Childs, the king's younger daughters, were the daintiest and most amusing little personages. These unsophisticated damsels were even blind-folded when four troopers of the Life Guards were introduced, while the rest of the company assemble round the warriors and stare in the manner of the nurse-maids to those on sentry duty at the Horse Guards. Miss Flo Childs, who appeared for the first time as the third daughter of the Despot, gives promises to be a firstclass opera bouffe favourite. Miss L. Donnelly danced with grace and ease, and to use a purely theatrical expression, she "knocked" the audience to such a degree that they would have been content to witness nothing but the premier danseuse for the rest of the evening. Mr. Phillips (the Captain of the Life Guards) possesses a voice of excellent quality and tone. He made the best of the opportunity afforded him of displaying his qualities of an actor of the first water. Mr. Royd sang the song of the company promoter admirably. Mr. Arthur Fawcett did his work as the Lord Chamberlain in an exceedingly creditable manner, and displayed artistic qualifications of a high order. His costume was elegant and strictly in accordance with court etiquette. To-night "The Pirates of Penzence, by Gilbert and Sullivan will be staged, and a large audience may be safely relied on.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP race took place on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices, of the Bombay Sailing Association. The race was open to any Association boats and was started at 4-2 p. m.—

The following four boats were entered.

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
La Mascotte	Lateen	Mr. J. Westall.
Janetta	Lugger	Lieut T. M. Close.
Mannikin	Cutter	Captain S. C. U. Smith.
Senta	Cutter	Surj-Maj Boyd.

The wind was W. N. W. and the course sailed was No. 3 in the list. From Pilot Schooner, leaving it to starboard to Middle Ground buoy, leaving it to starboard, round fairway buoy in the direction of Gull Island, leaving it to starboard, and finishing with starboard side next to schooner. The boats started with a nice breeze, the La Mascotte kept the lead until rounding the south Karanjah buoy which they passed in the following order : La Mascotte 4-36-30 ; Senta 4-39-10 ; Janetta 4-41-40 ; and Mannikin 4-42-0. The Senta made a short reach to the south-west whereas the Janetta and the Mannikin tacked as soon as they cleared, the buoy and with the tide under their lee weathered on the Senta and were able to reach home in the above order. The following is the result :—

Boats.	Start.	Handicap.	Time of Arrival.
Janetta	4-2-0	2	5-29-0.
Senta	4-2-0	15	5-27-20.
Mannikin	4-2-0	6	5-32-50.
La Mascotte	4-2-0	..	5-34-30.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Two extra Silver Spoon Competitions took place at Coorla, on Saturday morning, at 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

15TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score. 700 yards.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	38*
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	34
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	14

* Winner of Spoon.

16TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score. 800 yards.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	35†
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	retired

† Winner of Spoon.

The next Competition will be on Thursday, the 1st February, at 6-45 a.m. Distance, 200 and 300 yards.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	2	3	...	27	34
B „	1	...	...	...	4	...	17	22
C „	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	14
D „	...	1	1	...	3	...	25	32
E „	...	1	1	1	2	...	35	40
F „	...	1	1	...	3	...	21	26
G „	...	1	2	..	2	1	39	45
H „ Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14
I „ Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
K „ Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
L „	...	...	1	...	4	...	52	57
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	5	6	7	23	3	289	335

The following officers were on parade, viz. :—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Major R. S. Brown, Captains J P Baird, E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, and S. Tomlinson ; Lieuts J. P. Cornforth, (Quarter-Master) D. J. Sharp, R. Snell, and C. C. James ; 2nd Lieut. J. Leask, and Lieut. R. A. A. Jenkins, 1st Queen's R. W. Surrey Volunteers.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Gujart and at Bombay, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest at Ajmere and Jhansi, and lowest along the coast from Veraval southwards as far round as Negapatam. Readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Karachi and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Karachi and 12 at Allahabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° above the mean of the season in Gujarat, Central India and at Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon Ratnagiri and Mangalore, and 5° to 17° below it at Karachi, Delhi and Agra. The minimum is 4° to 9° in excess of the mean in Berar, Central India, Gujarat and at Jeypore, Jacobad, Khandwa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Malegaon, Surat and Rajkot, and the lowest 48° at Allahbbad and Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably at Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Deesa, Veraval, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Aden, Karachi, Jacobad, Ratnagiri, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. A little more than a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Jacobabad, and light showers at Karachi. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared. To-day the isobars indicate that the weather in the Persian Gulf is very unsettled, and strong squally winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing there. In Sind the atmosphere is still damp and cloudy, and more rain is probable. Else where the weather is fine and settled. At Aden the sky is overcast and rain is falling. At Karachi the wind is blowing strong, but as the gradients have become less steep, it will fall light. The weather in Sind and also to the west-north westwards of that province is unsettled. In Gujarat and at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay the weather is likely to become slightly cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 26th January, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·903
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	69·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·6
General Directions of wind*	N, SE, ESE, WSW, W, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	159

* From midnight to midnight.

THE FORTHCOMING FANCY FAIR.

THE preparations for Lady Harris's Fancy Fair, which takes place from Thursday to Saturday next, are being busily pushed forward, and that portion of the Oval facing the Secretariat has for some days now been filled with the tents which the fair is to occupy. The preparations are being carried on by a committee, consisting of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, Colonel Empson, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble W. T. O'Brian, Mr. Rebsch, the Rev. G. H. Lewis, the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Mr. G. F. Dumayne, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. Reddie, Mr. R.N. Mant, Mr. E. T. Bourke, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. T. A. Savage, and Khan Bahadur Murzban. Accommodation is being provided at the south end of the enclosure for a horse show, which is to be held on the first and second day only. The erection of the stalls for the show is being carried on under the supervision of Mr. Rebsch, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. The committee of management of the horse show (which is under the partronage of Lord Harris) consists of Colonel Humfrey, Major Woodrow, R. A., Captain Ross, Dr. Bull, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Major Blomfield, D.A.A.G., Surgeon-Major Martin, Captain Gott, Veterinary Captain Newsom, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, and Mr. R. A. Willis (honorary secretary). A good number of entries have been received for the show, a very attractive feature of which will be the driving competitions.

The entrance to the Fair will be on the east side of the Oval in a line with the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Her Excellency Lady Harris will be among the stall-holders, all of whom will appear in fancy costumes. Besides the usual stalls for fancy and useful articles there will be numerous other attractions. At a *cafe chantant* several well-known amateurs will discourse sweet music, and light refreshments at a very moderate figure will be obtainable. At a "pet stall" almost anything will be obtainable, from a trained elephant to a toy terrier, and there are to be three shooting galleries, where prizes will be awarded to crack shots by Mr. T. A. Savage. Other diversions will include a Theatre Royal, under the patronage of Colonel Empson of the Thespian Club ; an Aunt Sally, who will be under the protection of Ally Sloper ; and a Punch and Judy show for the young ones. For the convenience of visitors residing at a distance a dining saloon is to be provided, and a still more thoughtful arrangement is the provision of a bank, where advances will be made on very moderate terms to visitors who have failed to provide themselves with sufficient funds. The original idea of lighting the ground by either the electric light or gas has been abandoned, and the means of illumination will be kerosine oil lamps and tumbler butties.

The fair, which gives promise of being a great success, has been organisied for the purpose of assisting to raise funds for providing a new school-house for the girls of the Cathedral High Schools. The foundation-stone of the new Boys' School will probably be laid next month, a large proportion of the funds necessary for this building having been obtained by the sale of the present school to the Oriental Life Assurance Company. The need for larger and more convenient quarters for the girls is equally pressing, for the increased attendance of pupils has rendered the old building in Elphinstone Circle totally inadequate to meet present requirements. But their case is in able hands, and they could not possibly have a better champion than the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, who is taking a most energetic interest in the organisation of the coming fete. The site assigned by Government for the new school is an excellent one, close to the Frere-Fletcher School. The total cost of the new building is likely to be about a lakh and a-half of rupees, and of this sum Government will provide one-half. The balance will have to be raised by subscriptions and other methods, and it is to be hoped that a large addition to the small fund at present in hand will result from the fancy fair.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM dated Sadiya, 25th January, says the column under Captain Maxwell, commanding, and accompanied by Mr. Needham, Political Officer, nine British officers and 487 men and two guns, left Bomjur at daylight on the 20th instant, with light baggage, intending to go straight on to Dambuk the same day. We found, however, the task more than we could possibly do in the day. We marched about ten miles, coming through several ambuscades on the road, which were rushed by the advanced guard, leaving several Abors killed. At the end of the ten miles we came across a very strong stockade, one thousand yards long, made of two rows of trees twenty-six inches in diameter and eight feet high and three feet interval between them, filled with great stones. This was held by a great number of Abors, their probable strength being 2,000. Besides they had *panjied* all the surroundings of the stockade. On reaching this the advanced guard was ordered to rush it, but finding this impossible they went back about 20 yards and opened a heavy fire from all sides, the other companies coming up on the flanks in the meantime. Meanwhile also the mountain guns were brought up at twenty yards distance, and ten shells were fired against the stockade, only one going through, killing two Abors. The others had no effect whatever on the stockade. Meanwhile showers of poisoned arrows, stones and a few shots were being fired at us. There was a thick tree jungle with heavy undergrowth to within fifteen yards of the stockade, which prevented our seeing it except at very close quarters. Repeated attempts were made to scale it and it was not till after three-quarters of an hour of cutting down the entrance that Lieutenant Last and a few Gurkhas succeeded in entering : the Abors bolting immediately, a footing was obtained. As we had heard that the village was likewise strongly stockaded, and it was getting late, Captain Maxwell ordered a halt for the night, and we had to do as best we could with very light kit and no water. We promptly stockaded our camp by cutting down trees, and with the help of the elephants we managed to build up a breastwork. A night attack was expected, but luckily we were left in peace.

In the attack on the stockade we had two sepoys and two followers killed and 25 wounded, five of them severely. Mr. Needham, Political Officer, was slightly wounded in two places. Captain Maxwell headed the attack throughout. The jungle on both flanks was full of Abors, as was shown by their firing at us all along. Our line and our baggage elephants, when their guard was attacked, stampeded into the jungle, some of them dropping their loads. Among the wounded were Subedar Augab Ali Khan (dangerously), Lakhimpur Military Police, and Subedar Chabi Lall Jaise, 44th Gurkhas. Both the advanced guard and the gun detachment suffered heavily, the latter, counting kalassies, having eleven casualties. The enemy must have lost very heavily. We counted ten killed, but they had ample time to remove the remainder while they were in the stockade. On the 21st the baggage was left at our camp in charge of 60 men under Captain Row, and the rest of the force marched at daylight to take the village of Dambuk, which was found deserted but standing. They left behind all their pigs, cattle and most of their goods, which the men are now enjoying. Our next move will be in a few days, when we go to Silluk.

The order of march against Dambuk stockade was : advanced guard 44th Gurkhas under Lieutenant Wilson ; main body, Lakhimpur Military Police, under Captain Row and Lieutenant Camelleri ; baggage guard under Captain Little ; and rearguard under Mr. Muspratt.

THE KACHIN OUTBREAK.

THERE are now at Hona 350 men and seven British officers, a force which is thought sufficiently strong to crush the Kachins who took part in the recent outbreak and punish the villages concerned.

An important step has been taken towards bringing under our control the wild tribes inhabiting the country lying between Toungoo district on the west of Karenni and the states on the north and east and the Salween district on the south. This extensive and little known district is peopled by Bres, Padaungs and Wiwas, who at present are practically uncontrolled and occasionally raid our villages. Mr. Carter, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, leaves Toungoo in a few days to examine this region and report how it can best be adminstered, in consultation with Mr. Leveson, Assistant Commissioner, Shan States, who is to accompany him. Mr. Carter will consider whether these tribes should be placed under the Shan States, Toungoo or the Salween district. Mr. Branthwaite, Forest Department, will accompany the party to report on the forests of the country. In the course of the tour Mr. Carter will call to account the Bre village of Hao for raiding two months ago the Toungoo village of Lokadshe. Hao will be fined and warned to be of good behaviour for the future. The tour will probably occupy two months. No fighting is expected.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.
Martin, Lt-Col, Bengal, Staff Corps from leave, from England

JANUARY 26.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Chief Comt Officer, on duty, from Deolalee

JANUARY 27.
Garstin, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, from leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 20.
Iremonger, Capt, Ms, 33rd Infty, off leave, to Madras.

JANUARY 25.
Ryley, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Baroda.
Staple Capt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Baroda.
Tulloch, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 27.
Grove, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Chrystie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Dubn Fusirs, on leave, to Vellore.
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Ferozepore.
Welch, 2nd Lt, Bengal, The R Irish Regt, to join, to Lucknow
Yeld, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M D, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th January, 1894.

I. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill and Squad. drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, and Squad. drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

II. There will be class firing to-morrow at Coorla. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

III. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 27th instant and posted as follows :—No. 397 Gunner, W. Shearer, No. 4 Sub-division, No. 2 Company, No. 398 Gunner, E. Foster, No. 3 Sub-division, No. 2 Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 29th January, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval.—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
John Connon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday, until further orders at 5 p.m., in the compound of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.

3. There will be Company drill for B Company, every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for E Company, at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.

5. There will be Company drill for F Company, on Wednesdays, at 7 am., in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays, at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

6. There will be Company drill for G Company, on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m., on the ground north of the Municipal Office.

7. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Thursday the 8th proximo, and every Thursday until further orders. Officers, N. C. Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.

8. The following members of D Company will attend at the Ranges this morning to shoot in the Inter-Company Competition :—Cr-Sergt Black, Qr-Mr Sergt Stephens, Sergts Gordon, McKinnon and Long, Corpls Valiadares and Bullock and Vol Abraham.

9. "A" Company class firing will commence on Thursday the 1st and close on Saturday the 10th February. Any member not completing his class within the prescribed time will not be eligible for any of Captain Baird's prizes.

10. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company :—No 3573 Vol E. S. Rodrigues.

11. The following members of E Company will attend at the Ranges on Tuesday the 30th instant to shoot in the Inter-Company competition :—Lieut Sharp, Cr-Sergt Little, Sergt Sharp, Sergt Brewer, Corpls Lund, Chitts and D'Souza.

12. The members of F Company will attend at the Range on Tuesday the 30th instant and Friday the 2nd proximo for class firing, any member not completing his class before the 8th proximo will not be eligible to compete for the Company prizes.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Riding School for all members (plain clothes) on Tuesday 30th instant, at 7 a.m.

2. The Squadron will parade on Thursday, 1st proximo, at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.

3. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 29.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

10-93—Brown and M—Sumsen Huskel vs Sallem Balkajee and others—Wadia and G and Janardhan and A—Part heard.
15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai wife of Khimjee Bodani—Matubhai and J.
7-90—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsabai widow vs Bhugwandas Metharam and others—Ardasir H and D.
16-93—In person—Poonamchand Veerchand vs Laloochund Gullabchand—In person.
5-93—V M Pakvasa—Malbai, widow of the deceased vs Mitnabai, widow of Thucker Kessowjee Punja—E Wilkin.
8-93—Matubhai, and J—Marutirao Tukaram Patel and another vs Yesholabai widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Judgment.
325-93—Payne, G and S—Moosaji Valji vs Abdoolally Nooroodin—Brown and M.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.
462-93—Chalk W and S—Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdoola vs Jacinto John Barretto—Ardasir H and D.
511-93—Ardasir, H and D—Jacinto John Barretta vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdoola—Chalk W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.
375-92—Mulji and R—Sarat Chandra Chatterji and another vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.
576-93—Khunderao M—Sadanand Shreeerastnajee vs Atmaram Trimbuck—Muljee and R
579-93—In person—Bapubhai Vulubhai and others vs Sajanbhai Vulud Babubhai—M H Khan.

Postponed Long Cause.
435-92—Wadia and G—Cowasjee Pallonjee Poch Kanawalla vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Moly—Nanu and H.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Postponed Long Causes.
19-83—Tyabjee and D—Rassoolbai vs Kairoobai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
481-91—Tyabjee and D—Rassoolbai vs Zoolekhabai—Bhaishunker and K.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.
67-83—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begam and other vs Awadbin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur and another—Crawford, B and Co.

Little, S N and B—for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Jadhowjee Rathowjee Press Co, Ld, Goculdas Madhowjee Petitioner—Mansuklal D and G.

Postponed Long Causes.
232-93—Chalk W and S Narayen Khooshall vs Khooshal Sadashiv and others—Mansuklal and D and J.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhaojee Bhimsey and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.
459-92—Craigie, L and O—N C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookandas Nagurdas—Muljee and R.

ON Jan. 8 the London Chamber of Commerce met to hear Mr. Archibald R. Colqhuoun, the first Administrator of Mashonaland, deliver a lecture upon "Zambesia : its Capabilities for Commercial Expansion and Development." Among the crowded audience which was present to listen to Mr. Colquhoun were Sir Albert Rollit (president and chairman), Sir George Bowen, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., Alderman Ritchie, Mr. Beith, M.P., and Mr. Clement Higgins, M.P. Mr. Colquhoun began by tracing the growth of British influence in South and Central Africa. The future commercial development of Zambesia absolutely depended upon the gold industry, which would bring the two primary essentials—white settlers and capital. These, in turn, would necessarily demand colonial labour, which would gradually become civilised, not, as at present, slothful, degraded, poor and unclad, but developing a clothes-wearing, tool-using, trade-loving industrious people. Mashonaland is a country with gold reefs in all directions. Over 25,000 mining claims had been registered, and on 4,000 of these the reefs had been partially tested by shafts and cross-cuts. In case where it was at one time feared that the "ancient workings" had exhausted the gold, it had been proved that the richness of the reef continued far below the depths which had been obtained by the previous workings Very little was really known about gold in Matabeland, but it was considered by all those who had travelled or lived in that country to be of great extent. The Mashonas, for labour purposes, could not be counted upon, being numerically few, indolent, physically weak, and without spirit, an essential for miners. They were, therefore, practically useless. The Matabele, however, would furnish an excellent labour supply. It was the duty of every man in this country to inform himself on this question, and to support the Government in the endeavour to retain the markets we possessed and in opening fresh ones.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J B Black, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Congo, 1891 tons, Captain W Morgan, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain John Black, saild on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr M Schwaz, Lieut H W Marsden, and 25 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Busreh (12th January) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 37 cases opium, and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2134 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (10th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachinfels, 1,600 tons, Captain G. Kennenveg, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo, Mr Bild as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, Sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Riddul, Mr John Harris, Mr W Bedford, Mr T Bowen-Blyth, Lieut-Col A A Garstin, Mr Bhukandas, Mr Chinilal and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Caragola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (25th January) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—J P Connor, Esq, C I E, Mr Forbes, Genl and Mrs Mackenzie Mr W Cooper, Major Cooper, Mr Chryshe, Mr Ault, Miss Smith, Mr Shaik Nazir, Mr Paromal, and 116 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 978 tons, Captain P A Shepherd, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Goolam, Mr Kentair, Kholjan, Mr Mahomed Nassur, Mr Sall Fazale and sister, Mr Mahomed bin Salay, Sisters Gladys and Douthee, Mr Abdool Rahiman, Mr Abdoola Malaya, Mr Abdoola and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Rome	3022	Daniell	London		P & O Co
B	Congo	1891	Morgan	Hull	27-1	F Muir & Co
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
F	Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	Havre		F Muir & Co
H	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius		V Ebram & Co
K	Bahaduri	829	Schumaker	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Nianza	1421	Bates	Zanzibar		V Ebram & Co
P	Courtfield	2005	Sheldrake	Antwerp	6-2	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie		Shepherd & Co
Brahmini			C. Mandvie	20-1	„

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Eden Hall	2272	Jones	Marseilles	31-1	E Bates & Co
3	Manilla	2382	Brody	Genoa	8-2	C Berboro
7	Imperator	2313	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
12	Netherby Hall	2139	Rothwell	Dunkirk	4-2	E Bates & Co
13	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Genoa	27-1	E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Pachumba	Karachi	27-1	M Mackenzie & Co
Karagola			„

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Date.	Agent.
SS Naderi	1878	20-100	B & P S N Co.
SS Savitri	227		Shepherd & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, Jan. 6,
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, Jan. 9.
26	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi.
27	Chanda (s)	Boon	Busreh, Jan 12.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Jan 25.
	British King (s)	Hagan	Delagoa Bay, Nov 9.
	Time (s)	Brown	Mauritius, Jan 15.
	Drachenfels (s)	Ronneweg	Hamburg, Dec 10.
28	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	Aden, Jan 23.
	Tannidice (s)	Hobekost	Mauritius, Jan 15.
	Booldana (s)	Wilson	Rangoon, Jan 10.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
26	H M S Malabar	Tudor	Portsmouth.
	Muke Maru (s)	Tipple	China, &c.
27	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi, &c.
	Worsley Hall (s)	Black	Karachi.
	Assyria (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.
	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London.
	Congo (s)	Morgan	Hull via Karachi.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Calcutta, &c.
28	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
steamer Assam, for China, &c.
„ Alboin, for Bangkok, &c.
„ Chanda, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Rome (s), 3022, Daniel
Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Kt. Templar (s), 2704, Pain
Courtfield (s), 2105, Sheldrake
Clan Alpine (s), 1349, Walker
Netherby Hall (s), 2139, Rothwell
Manilla (s), 2383, Parodi
Imaum (s), 2706, Pemberthy
Imperator (s), 2343, Bechtinger
Assam (s), 1511, Creery
Gwalior (s), 1618, Speck
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
Siam (s), 1589, Weigbell
Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Bahaduri (s), 829, Shumacker
Oscarshal (s), 915, Reichborn
Florida (s), 2050, Young
Taurus (s), 1410, Wold
Sir Lancelot (s), 886, Brebner

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
R I M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Minto, Iye
R I M S Plassey, Gunn

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Bezwada s	Creft	London, Dec 6.
	Pentakota s	Gavin	Singapur, Jan 3.
	Bohemia s	Lindquister	Liverpool, Dec 14
	Patna s	Fausset	Bombay, Dec 29.
	Maharani s	Sandilands	Chittagong, Jan 7.
	Cave Hill sp	Raymond	Philadelphia, Sept 6.
21	Wing Sang s	Croix	Hongkong Jan 6.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.—Steamers Arthur Head, Clan Macgregor and Curfew ; and ship Catrnie Hill.

Jan. 21.—Steamers Lindula, Purnea, Catherine Apcar, City of Cambridge and Egremont Castle ; ships Primrose Hill and Rajore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—95 bales wool, T Chimondas ; 12 bales hemp, V G Thanvi ; 450 cwts myrobollams, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 14 bales wool, K Khooshall; 50 bales wool, Doogersee Megjee ; 77 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee ; 150 bales cotton fly P Heerjee and Co.

FOR HULL.
Kt Timplar s—4,700 cwts bone meal, R Calerbhoy ; 1001 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha.

FOR ANTWERP.
Court field s—210 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Netherly Hall s—1000 cwts poppy seed, F Fischer and Co ; 300 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Clan Alpine s—107 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Imaum s—16 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.
British King s—750 cwts teelseed and 510 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Eden Hall s—16 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Imamu s—50 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
Manilla s—200 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperater s—110 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell ; and Co : 2 cases tea N V Curranee and Co ; 61cwts linseed and 397 cwts groundnuts W Gurtler ; 35 cwts coir mats Alex Mackenzie.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Assam s—345 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 26.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Tisela, from Kobe, left this morning for Bombay.

JAN. 28.

Mail steamer Rosetta from Bombay arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	71,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	143,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,561,000	„
„ „ Surats	11,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	„

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-8
Bar Silver	30 7-8

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, FLANNEL, SILK GHATPOTE, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Huridas Veerjee, traded under the name of Run-hore Jagari, an Adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2 th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop, in the Govind Bhanjee's Cloth Markets, near the Jooma Musjid, consisting pieces of coloured sarries, silk-bordered dhoties and sarries, grey shirtings, white dupetas, long cloth, jacconets, dhoties, turbans, flannels, lurmata, night caps, kiiun cloth, coloured jacconets, iron treasury safe, mehta boxes, brass deevi, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 29, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH LOAF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Hornby Row, Fort, on account of the concerned—

ex s. s. Manilla.

87 cases French loaf sugar, 32 by 2.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and John Roberts,' plated ware, rich glass and crockery were, 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging gas lamps, handsome 1 and 2 lights wall gas lamps, handsome Persian carpets, handsome brass English four posts bedsteads, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate picture and oleographs, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c.,&c., the property of ALEX. PALLIS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built Landaulette by "Offord," London, a handsome strong spider mail-phaeton by "Mulliner," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld.

Also the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Martin—

A very rich complete set of glassware for 24 persons, porcelainware, a pair of handsome strong walers, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted Miniature brougham by Silk & Sons, a strong English built mail phaeton, by Laurie and Marner, handsome strong English-built barouche by Hooper, sets of English made single and double harness, a double barrel C. F. gun in case complete, a single barrel C. F. rifle in case complete, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

7 DAYS AUCTION SALE
OF
280 FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Landed ex. s. s. "Darius," 40 Horses will be submitted each day, viz.,—on 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th February, 1894, at 3 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs WARREN and TULLOCK, the well-known importers of Australian Horses, to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station—

The balance of their present Shipment, consisting of high class Officers' Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Pairs, Dog-cart and Buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of well-bred Horses, 14-2 to 15-1 high, suitable for Native Cavalry, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to loose this opportunity of securing first class horses at this sale.

We have advised Messrs. WARREN & TULLOCK to submit the whole lot as a trial sale. Every information will be given, and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N.B.—There will also be submitted to public auction—6 very large Australian Mules.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 29, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Insurance Office concerned—

The salvage of the shop of Messrs. A. F. Mahomed and Co., tailors, destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th instant, consisting of remnants of woolen and cotton cloth, shirts, coats and trousers, steel trunks, &c.

SALE OF SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A variety of instruments and appliances consisting of surgical gynæcological and post mortem instruments, enamel apparatuses, &c., also dental instruments and sundries.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 single barrel B. L. rifle by Alex Henry.
1 double-barrel B L. gun by Tolley.
5 cases each 100 one lb. tins American butter.
5 „ „ 100 half lb. tins American butter.
5 „ „ 20 five lb. tins American butter.
1 case 50 musical clocks.

By order of the Agra Bank, Ld. and on account and at the risk of Abdul Hoosein Nazmoodin, ex s. s. D. Balduino—

A.N.—S and Co., 61-1. 1 case 330 bunches white wax pearls.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Congo—

E. M. and Co—99 drums pure blending oil.

On account of the Concerned—

Ex s. s. "Bhopal."

V. G. 2—30-61—10 Cases Playing cards. S. W. damaged.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Heerjee Hunsraj—

(J. B.)-254—1 case ivory cylinders.
225-25—2 cases ivory bangle rings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable brougham.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 English mail-phaeton by Hall and Sons, Longacre.
1 English landau, fit for single and pair, by Laurie and Marner.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, designed and executed to order by the owner himself, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. R. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grants Building, Small Colaba, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, Hinks lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of ALEXANDER TOUGH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY, 3rd February, 1894.
Sale of Furniture, &c., of Lieut. Baumby,
at his Bungalow, No 2, Market Lines.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Heemutram Nurbheram, the Transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of January, 1887, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Purmanundass Vithuldass of the other part, the following property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a shed standing thereon admeasuring 400 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration District of Bombay and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No and by the Collector of assessment under No. A 37 and bounded on the East by a portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxuman Lepoy, on the North by the property of the late Gunput Crishnajee and on the south by the property of Visram Mowjee and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 29, 1894.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

ATTRACTIONS For This Week ! !
SIX FIRST CLASS PROGRAMMES.
A Change Every Evening.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
Comic Opera, "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
TO-MORROW, "THE NAUTCH GIRL."
WEDNESDAY.—"MADAME ANGOT."
THURSDAY.—"MONSTER VARIETIES."
FRIDAY.—"THE GRAND DUCHESS."
SATURDAY.—"THE SILVER KING."
Box Office at Mitchells, Medows Street.
Doors Open 8-30 p.m.................T. EMPSON, Manager.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.
PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*
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A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cock of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 98 3/8 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109. The market rate of discount was, however, reduced by 1/8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2¼ per cent. ; but it remained at 2 per cent. on short London Bills. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £60⅞. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d., to 30⅞d. per oz. ; the quotation for the metals in New York being still nominal ; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·86⅞ dollars. The Indian Council sold yesterday Rs. 40,000 of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 13-32d., the same rate as was obtained for the other small sums placed on the two previous days—making 1¼ lakh of Bills, and 5 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1-32d. higher, placed since the minimum limit was discarded. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 3-16d. The shipments of Specie to India for the week are £170,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for Bombay, making the shipments of the former metal to this port since the beginning of the new year, £670,000. French Rentes in Paris were further ¼ per cent. lower yesterday, at 97 ; Paris Exchange on London was slightly easier, at fcs. 25·20.

The only fresh financial items from London to-day are a further decline of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 30¾d. per oz. ; and the sale of two lakhs of extra Indian Council Wire Transfers on Madras, at the previous rate of 1s. 2 7-16d. Paris Exchange on London comes a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, with Bombay Skins 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower ; and Madras quality firm at a decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The total number of skins sold was 1,010,000 out of the 1,140,000 put forward.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 38¼s. per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet ; and Linseed at 39¼ per 416 lbs. cif, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, business having been done at the rate in a quiet market. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,280,000 quarters, or 220,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Americans remained at 4¼d. per lb. ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for the nearest and most distant deliveries, and 1-32d. higher in the intermediate positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for May-June. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals, of all grades declined ⅛d. per lb. ; and Westerns and Tinnevellys were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed easier Surats flat ; and Arrivals dull ; sales 8,000 bales ; Imports 12,000 bales. All spot prices come unchanged; but Americans are 3-64d. lower.

Cotton business in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday was upon a larger scale than in the week preceding, the total sales having aggregated 4,000 bales more, at 71,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers having been greater to the same extent at 84,000 bales. The Imports were 37,000 bales less, at 143,000 bales. The total stock had increased by 54,000 bales, but, as it stood yesterday, it was lighter by 83,000 bales than at the same time last year, and less by 92,000 bales than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 20,000 bales, and of Surats there were 4,000 bales more in sight ; the figures which we give below now showing in the total supply an increase of 83,000 bales compared with last year, and of 92,000 bales against 1892 ; and in the case of East Indians an increase of 18,000 bales, and 9,000 bales, in the two positions, respectively. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was ⅛d. lower than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had declined only 1-64d. ; and the spot quotation yesterday was 7-8d. lower than at the same time last year, though 3-16d. lower than in 1892.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cottons was unchanged at 8 1-16 cents. ; but April Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, making the week's total again heavier than in either of the two previous years, specially compared with last year, the season's figures to date showing an increase of 855,000 bales, and a decrease of 599,000 bales compared with 1893 and 1892, respectively. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 6,050,000 bales, compared with 5,880,000 bales visible last Friday.

There has been no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York to-day ; but Futures, for April, have advanced 6 points, to 7·95 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 24,000 bales, going against 10,000 bales last year, and 39,000 bales in 1892.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	162,000	70,000	129,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom..	57,000	25,000	79,000
„ „ Continent.......	69,000	34,000	54,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,783,000	3,933,000	5,387,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ..	1,928,000	1,491,000	2,270,000
„ „ to Continent do. ..	1,504,000	1,186,000	1,446,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,090,000	1,050,000	1,230,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,690,000	4,295,200	4,563,300
„ „ Surats	215,000	196,900	205,500
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,561,000	1,613,530	1,653,070
„ London	6,000	4,030	10,000
American Afloat	290,000	115,000	235,000
East Indian „	8,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,865,000	1,772,530	1,908,070
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5¼d.	4 1-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	4⅝d.	3 9-16d.
Difference.....	9 16d.	⅝d.	½d.

A considerable business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, the transactions summing up 4,200 bales ; but they have been mainly for account of exporters, who have bought 1,900 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 151-85 ; and contracted for 725 bales of "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 223-4 ; and 500 "Good" Broach, at Rs. 219 ; both for March delivery ; and 500 Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 202-3. The Mills have taken 200 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 190 ; and 75 Bengal, at Rs. 160 ; and of old stuff, 100 each of Morvi, at Rs. 186 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 164 ; and Kuri Ginned, at Rs. 194 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady : but prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has continued in but small request by shippers ; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt. say to Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt. ; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton...	9,105	bales.
Wheat...	13,138	cwts.
Linseed	5,186	„
Rapeseed	4,673	„
Gingelly......................................	7,519	„
Groundnuts	15,625	„
Castorseed..................................	6,848	„
Rice	19,936	„

FREIGHTS have been steady, with rather more demand at yesterday's rates ; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE again opened with an appearance of steadiness at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¼d. for Demand ; and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Few Merchants' Bills, however, came out at the decline, though we heard of March Credits being placed at 1s. 2 13-32d. at three months' sight; and subsequently 1s. 2 3/8d. was offered for the same delivery. A little Bank Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 2¼d. for cash, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for February transfer ; but, for forward business, Banks would not name a selling rate, the Bazaar, as usual, being strong buyers forward as soon as the Banks refused to quote. In Calcutta, also, rates seem to be daily becoming weaker in anticipation of the Secretary of State further giving way ; and the market closed weak as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand*...	1s. 2 7-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 2 3-16d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 2 9-32d.		„
Credits do. ...	1s. 2 7-16 to 13-32d.		„
Francs do. ...	1·51¾		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the reduced rates of 102 7-8 for cash ; 102 15-16 for the coming Settlement ; and 102 7-8 for March, for 4 per cents ; and rates further gave way partially 1-8 per cent., leaving off steady at 102⅝ for Money and the near Account, and 102⅞ for March, 100¾ was still quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have remained very quiet in tone ; but no fresh business to speak of has been done to-day ; and quotations are unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BEARD—PHILLIPS—Jan 3, at St Margaret's Rottingdean, Steyning Beard, Esq. J P. of Down House, Rottingdean, Sussex, to Alice Frances May, eldest daughter of Col A M Phillips, H M Indian Staff Corps, of Hillside, Rottingdean.

ELSMIE—MACIVER CAMPBELL—Jan 3, at Lochgair House, Argyllshire, Lieut G E D Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry, son of G R Elsmie, Esq, C S I, to Ethel Grace, eldest daughter of Col MacIver Campbell, of Asknist, Argyllshire.

JEFFREYS—GROVER—Jan 3, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, Edward Augustus, younger son of the late Julius Jeffreys, F R S, formerly H E I C S, to Elinor Hilda only daughter of the late John William Grover, M Inst C E. and F S A.

MOSLEY—INGLIS—Jan 5, at Christ Church, Burbage, Buxton, Reginald Lawson Mosley, B A, M B, Univ, Dub, of Newton, Waterford, son of the late James Mosely, to R Constance ("Con.) Inglis, youngest daughter of the late John Inglis, M D, H M Bengal Army.

TOYE—PEAKE—Jan 4, at the parish church, Ellesmere, William J Toye, Wellington College, Berkshire, younger son of the late Revd J T Toye, Vicar of St Davids, Exeter, and grandson of the late William Toye, Esq, Head of the Civil Court, Gibraltar, to Ethel, Matilda, only daughter of the Rev J Peake, Vicar and Rural Dean of Ellesmere, and grand-daughter of the late Col Marshall, Military Secretary to the late Sir George Don Governor of Gibraltar.

DEATHS.

COGHLAN—Jan 10, at Virginia Water, Major Edward Coghlan, late 76th (Hindostan) Regt, aged 72.

COYLE—Jan 5, at Hartwell, Celtenham, Charlotte Coyle, widow of the late Col H Coyle, H E I C S, aged 81.

FITZROY—Jan 8, at Wimbledon, Major Cavendish C Fitz-Roy, late of the 63th LI, aged 61.

FORBES—Jan 3, Isabella Forbes, widow of H Forbes, of the Indian Civil Service, aged 79.

HUTCHINSON—Jan 11, at 35, Clanricarde-gardens, Surg-Geal R F Hutchinson, M D, Bengal Ret l.

INGHAM—Jan 8, at Sydenham, Kent, William Henry Martin, Surg-Capt Indian Medical service, fifth son of the Hon S S Ingham, of Burmuda, aged 30.

MARSHMAN—Jan 9, at Bath, Lieut-Col John Marshman, late 1st Batt, Gloucestershire Regt, aged 48.

NORMAN—Dec 31, at Fulham, George Lewis Norman, Solitor, late of Yatton, Somerset, brother of the Hon J P Norman, late Chief Justice of Calcutta.

SAUNDERS—On the 7th inst, at Ryde, Surgeon-General George Saunders Bengal Retired, aged 74.

SPENCER—Jan 6, at Woolchester, near Stroud, England, of cancer, Jane Spencer, widow of F A Spencer, (senior), late of Bombay, aged 67 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON—January 24, at 32, Chowringhee, the wife of J A Bourdillon, C S, of a daughter.

COLLETON—January 15, at Jhansi, Lady Colleton, of a daughter.

GRANT—January 19, at North Lakhimpur, Assam, the wife of G R Grant, of a son.

SALANSON—January 24, at Kilburn, Pursewaulkum, the wife of A Salanson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—SUTTON-JONES—January 17, at Christ Church, Mhow, by the Rev G A Ford, M A, Herbert Wodehouse Taylor, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, younger son of Major-General Markham Taylor, of Coltymawr, Breconshire, to Constance Frances Sutton, third daughter of Morgan Jones, Esq, of Llanmiloe Carmarthenshire.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—January 21, at Allahabad, Sarah Anne, widow of Captain T C Briggs, Royal Horse Artillery (late Bengal), aged 56 years.

GOULDHAWKE—January 22, at the residence of Mrs Morrison, Bhaugulpore, Clara Harriette, daughter of the late James Henry Gouldhawke, of Purneah.

GREENHILL—January 24, at 184 Dhurrumtolla Street Calcutta, Thomas Greenhill M R C V S L. aged 63, years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1894.

LORD LANSDOWNE gave over charge of the heavy burden of Empire to his successor on Saturday. In December, 1888, when he succeeded Lord Dufferin as head of the Government *Capital*, the Calcutta analogue of the *Economist*, expressed the hope that under the new Viceroy it would never again be put on official record as it had been under his predecessor, that "our financial difficulties threaten to be greater than any which the Government of India had hitherto experienced." That cry of pain arose at a time when the rupee had not definitively fallen below one shilling and five pence. Lord Lansdowne was adjured to be a strong, fearless, and independent Viceroy, open to conviction, prepared to act upon it, and to do right in scorn of consequence. He was warned against the infatuation of the income-tax, which breeds discontent and disaffection, but brings in little money, and was urged to reimpose the import duties, put an export duty on jute, and revise the Lord Cornwallis' settlement, "which cannot in the nature of things, be permanent," but which, while it lasts, enables the zemindar to grow rich at the expense of the ryot and the country, and to profit by the improvements, the railways, and the canals, without contributing his proper quota in payment. This advice was not acted upon, and our commercial contemporary reprints it all now in the hope that Lord Elgin will profit by the words of wisdom thrown away upon his successor. It is greatly to be feared that the ominous words "our financial difficulties threaten to be greater than any which the Government has hitherto experienced" were even more applicable to the five years of Lord Lansdowne's administration than to the Viceroyalty which has just begun. At the hour when Lord Elgin arrived in Bombay Harbour the rupee fell, and on Saturday when he took over the cares of office from Lord Lansdowne, it fell again, and not even the most sanguine believe that it has touched bottom.

What will be the fiscal policy of the new Viceroy ? Has he brought out in his luggage a panacea for the financial depression which weighs upon the country and darkens the whole future ? If this should turn out to be the case the fame of Lord Elgin as a worker of miracles will transcend that of all his predecessors. We are afraid that no such deliverance is at hand, and that when the next Budget is produced in March, it will disclose a deficit, which will have to be filled by the unwelcome and prosaic expedient of an enhancement of taxation. Already rumours are abroad as to the form the new taxation will assume. In London there is a rumour in some quarters that a tax on all imports—which would, of course, affect silver incidentally, not as silver, but as a commodity like any other. Piece-goods are also commodities, and would therefore be liable to duty; but to prevent any unfair advantage being conferred in the shape of protection to the Indian mill industry, an excise duty of equivalent amount would be levied on the produce of the local looms and spindles. To enable the Bombay mills to compete as heretofore on equal terms with the Lancashire manufactures for the markets of the Farther East, a refund would be given on cotton goods exported to foreign markets. A more sweeping proposal of this kind was made by Mr. Hardy, of the India Office, when asked by the Herschell Committee how he would meet the losses incurred by the Government of India, from loss by exchange if things were left to drift. He replied that the revenue required could be obtained by taxation, which would not be burdensome if spread over the largest possible surface ; this condition will be fulfilled if all imports and all exports be equally taxed. Importer and the exporter would then be on an equal footing, and by sharing each others burdens neither would be much the worse. There are large and influential bodies, however, in Lancashire and in India which would make their voices heard in protest if Mr. Westland were to submit a proposal of this kind to the enlarged Councils and to the country. When December closed the deficit with which the Government had to reckon was one crore and a half. It would have been larger but for fortunate increases under some heads of revenue. The railways yielded more than was anticipated, and the losses on the opium sales were not so large as at one time seemed likely.

As matters stand, however, the recent further decline in exchange must add heavily to the deficit before March. It will probably amount to two crores ; possibly to two and-a-half. How is it to be made good now that hope of speedy improvement in exchange has for the present at all events, to be laid aside ? If the silver imports cease Council Bills will be in request and exchange will improve and any improvement in that direction would by so much diminish the estimated deficit. For some days past no silver has been purchased for future delivery. Orders which were sent were not accepted. The price of bullion having risen in London and New York the enormous quantities—exceeding by fourfold the amount formerly imported for other than minting purposes—have glutted the market. The speculators cannot realise and they will have to meet engagements amounting to over a crore, with the bazaar rate at twelve per cent. The Banks have to finance the export trade and cannot spare money to extricate the adventurers from their difficulties. These considerations would seem to point to the collapse of silver imports, and if that should prove to be the case, exchange would certainly improve, and perhaps considerably. After so many disappointments, however, it may be doubted whether the Government of India will count with any great confidence on relief from a rehabilitated rupee. The income-tax, the salt duty, and other sources of revenue will in all probability come under scrutiny to see whether they can bear another turn of the screw. The unpopularity of additional taxation is so great that it may reasonably be hoped that Lord Elgin will not resort to such a step in his first year of office except under the stress of undoubted necessity. In the direction of retrenchment some relief may be found. The improved relations with the tribes on the North-West Frontier that may be expected to result from the better understanding with the Amir which it was the object of the Durand Mission to effect, will enable the Government to dispense with those small wars which cost more in money than they yield in military glory and decorations. The Chin-Lushai frontier is now quieted ; the last refractory village has been pacified, and further outlay on yearly expeditions in that wild and remote region will cease to be a drain on the Treasury. The outlook is depressing, but it is not totally black and unrelieved. Though the adage is somewhat inappropriate, it is as well to remember that there is a silver lining to every cloud.

A NEWLY-ISSUED volume of selections from the Consultations of the Agent Governor and Council of Fort St. George in the year 1681 is to be succeeded at regular intervals of four months by others in which the records of the seventeenth century will be printed *in extenso.* The consultations prior to the year the present publication deals with were reproduced in brief by Mr. William Hudleston of the Madras Civil Service. The issue of these selections was long deferred in the hope that it might be possible to preface them by a short account of the settlements on the Coromandel Coast and of the history of Fort St. George from its foundation, but sufficient materials have not been discovered, and the historical introduction it was intended to publish has therefore to be postponed. The present volume treats principally of Mr. Streynsham Master, who had been Agent and Governor for four years, when the period the book reviews, began. He was a man of courage and had risen high in the favour of the Directors ; but after his acceptance of office their good opinion of him began to wane. In 1681 his race was nearly run, and there will be few who, after reading the selections do not come to the conclusion that he was a hardly used man. Blunt and imperious in bearing, writes Mr. A. T. Pringle, who has edited the volume, he seems to have cared little to conciliate those around him. His views were in advance of those of the Directors and his letters affronted them. Every measure which he adopted increased theirritation of the Court ; and when the fact that he was in disfavour became known, the numerous enemies created by his independent bearing were emboldened to pour in complaint after complaint. Disappointed traders struggling to supplant those with whom he had entered into engagements proceeded "to invent the circumstantial charges of injustice and fraud which in the East are so seldom lacking when a man is known to be in trouble." When the charges against him were investigated it was found that there was scanty evidence of false dealing. The abundance of plainly frivolous complaints, and the tenor of Master's life and his character, so far as might be gathered from public and private correspondence, contradict suspicion. He is also shown not to have shirked publicity and not to have shunned enquiry. One point in the records of the enquiry seems to reflect upon him, namely, the confutation of his assertion in regard to certain payments for elephants. When asked about these elephants, he replied he knew nothing of it, nor was he debtor to anyone. He demanded what proof could be brought against him. But, as length, says the Consultation Book, he came to his old excuse, that his memory was very bad, so could neither bring his answer in writing nor give any account thereof by word of mouth. His answers "were all evasive and nothing but shifts, not till a paper was shown him under his own handwriting found in a desk on the Consultation Rooms," mentioning the receipt of payment for four elephants. After all, remarks Mr. Pringle, is it surprising that a man then in ill-health and whose memory does not appear to have been strong at any time, should forget the fact of a single payment. Mr. Talboy's Wheeler in his "Madras in the Olden Time" says Master was thrown into prison, and literally hunted to death after returning to England and disgraced, and to all appearance a broken-hearted man. As a matter of fact, he was not imprisoned, but the Court did wish his departure from Madras hastened. Altogether, Mr. Pringle shows that Master was unappreciated and decidedly blunt in speech, but far from dishonest or incapable.

MR. CAINE has on the eve of the adjournment of the House of Commons given notice of a portentous motion. He proposes on an "early day" to move :—"That in the opinion of this House the administration of criminal justice in the remote parts of India has been such as to bring it [India or criminal justice or the administration of the latter ?] into contempt and render it a terror to law-abiding people, and should be promptly inquired into by a public commission of experts in Indian Criminal Law, of which one-half shall consist of natives of India." We now see the object of that return Mr. Caine moved for the other day in such remarkably concise terms ! The sweeping character of Mr. Caine's resolution will be understood quite well by the hon. gentleman's countrymen ; but foreigners will open their eyes when they read that the administration of justice in India, on which Englishmen justly pride themselves, has been brought into contempt and made a terror to law-abiding people. The charge is a very serious one, and the earlier it is disposed of the better. The afternoon the mail left Mr. Caine was asking the Under-Secretary if the India Office had received a copy of the recent instructions issued by the Government of India ordering that in future the police in dealing with a riot shall not use blank cartridge but use only ball cartridge ; if these instructions have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State ; and if copies of the instructions and any correspondence thereon will be laid upon the table of the House.

THE one useful purpose served by the Khedive's schoolboy freak of lecturing and hectoring the officers of the Egyptian army, is the opportunity it has given to the French Government to prove that they have no desire to be on unfriendly terms with Great Britain. The advice given to the youthful Abbas to moderate his petulence and not give the British Government ground for offence exactly fits the occasion. Such advice, however unpalatable, must perforce be accepted. Lord Rosebery's insistance on the withdrawal of the censure and a public acknowledgment of the zeal and the efficiency of the officers who have remodelled the Army and enabled it to defend the desert frontier successfully against a formidable host of Dervishes, was legitimate and reasonable. But unquestionably had the Khedive been induced by sinister suggestions to refuse compliance a grave difficulty might have arisen calculated to seriously compromise the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and endanger peace. The *Daily News* is probably right in suggesting a charitable view should be taken of the Khedive's escapade whose chief fault is his youth, but nevertheless such incidents are disquieting and it is necessary to impress on his Highness that he would best consult his own dignity and interests by avoiding any repetition of such ill-timed trifling.

A QUESTION as to Indian railway contracts was put in the House of Commons the other day by Sir A. Hickman, who wanted to know whether any of these contracts has been given to Belgian firms. Mr. George Russell stated that one order recently given by an Indian guaranteed railway for 9,000 tons of steel sleepers had come to an English firm, but the same railway company were now negotiating with a foreign firm for the supply of some tyres. He promised to make an enquiry as to whether these goods could not be obtained in England. This reply would seem to indicate that the Government intended placing some restriction on the powers of the Indian guaranteed lines to obtain their supplies in the cheapest market. Possibly, the recent coal strike in England had something to do with the inability of English manufacturers to compete successfully for the tyre contract.

FROM home we hear nothing but praise of the brilliant young Treasury official, Mr. Henry Babington Smith, who has been selected as the successor of Colonel Sir John Ardagh. His training as Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen when that gentleman was Chancellor of the Exchequer admirably fits him for his new position ; and his Excellency the Viceroy may be congratulated on the excellence of his choice.

IN honour of the assumption of the Viceregal office by Lord Elgin, a general parade was held on Saturday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, on the ground, at the Cooperage, south of the Esplanade Bandstand. The troops in the garrison including the Royal Artillery (commanded by Colonel Pearse, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (commanded by Major Jackson) and the 21st Bombay Infantry (commanded by Major A. B. Mein) took part in the parade and assembled under the general command of Colonel Scott, officiating General Officer commanding Bombay District. The troops were attired in the review order summer clothing and the regiments formed lines of quarter-column at twelve paces' interval facing north. The Commanding Officer rode up to the men and the latter responded with a salute. The proclamation having been read, a royal salute was given by the men and an imperial salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery. Officers representing the District Staff were also present at the parade, viz., Lieut.-Col. W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major C. J. Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and Capt. J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON Saturday evening an accident occurred to Captain Holdsworth, of the 7th Hussars, Mhow, at the Mahaluxmi Race-course, while riding Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's Rajeeb, which was entered on the card for the races for the "Maiden Plate, while turning sharply at the foot of the bridge. Rajeeb collided against a post and fell down with the rider. Captain Holdsworth sustained a simple fracture of the left leg. Dr. Martin, the medical attendant to Lord Harris, and Dr. Benson, who were present at the Race-course, were sent for, and they at once ran up to the place where the accident had occurred. The police also ran up to the spot with an ambulance, in which Captain Holdsworth was placed Captain Poore, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, also went to the succour of Captain Holdsworth, who was subsequently taken to the European General Hospital, where the injuries were promptly attended by Mr. Shepherd, the Hospital apothecary. Great excitement was caused amongst the spectators at the Race-course by the exaggerated rumours that the Captain was very seriously injured, but we are able to state that the injuries are not of a serious character, and that Captain Holdsworth is progressing favourably in the Hospital.

IN connection with the retirement of General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, the following valedictory address has been published in the Army Orders :—"Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen relinquishes the Command of the Bombay District this day, (26th January, 1894) on the completion of his five-years' tenure of appointment, and in bidding farewell desires to thank the officers of the District Staff and all officers of the Corps and departments for the ready and cordial assistance they have invariably given him during the five years he has commanded the Bombay District, a help which has very greatly lightened the duties and relieved the heavy responsibilities of his position and of which Brigadier-General Budgen will ever entertain a pleasant and grateful recollection."

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Algernon Peckover, £1,163,286 ; Mr. Patrick Francis Campbell Johnson, £136,977 ; Mr. Robert Arthur Kinglake, £4,000 ; Mr. Robertson Gladstone, £289,427 ; Mr. James Brand, £67,167 ; Dame Elizabeth Eastlake, £18,186 ; Mr. Herve Henri Andre Josse, £9,779 ; Mr. Armar Henry Lowry Carry, £3,031.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD ROBERTS ON NAVAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Lord Roberts, in receiving the Freedom of the City of Cardiff, yesterday, made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the importance of the defence of our coaling stations.

PRINCE BISMARCK IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, JAN. 26.

Prince Bismarck arrived here to-day. His journey from Freidrichsruhe was a triumphant progress right through, and large crowds assembled at every station he passed through and cheered him. Prince Henry of Prussia was at the station to meet him and offer him a welcome to Berlin. His Excellency was escorted by Cavalry to the Palace, where the Emperor William, surrounded by a brilliant Staff, received and embraced him. Prince Bismarck afterwards lunched alone with their Majesties, and then paid a visit to the Empress Frederick.

In the evening he dined at the Palace with their Majesties, the King of Saxony also being present. Prince Bismarck returned to Freidrichsruhe this evening, and was escorted to the station by the Emperor William.

ARRIVAL OF THE KHEDIVE AT CAIRO.

THE KHEDIVE'S STRICTURES ON THE ARMY.

CAIRO, JAN. 27.

The official journal here publishes a notification of the withdrawal of the strictures passed by the Khedive on the Army. Maher Pacha, the Under-Secretary for War has been granted indefinite leave, and the appointment of his successor will be subject to Lord Cromer's approval.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Khedive arrived at Cairo to-day, and was received by British and Egyptian guards-of-honour at the station.

The withdrawal of the Khedive's strictures on the Army has not yet been publicly issued. It is believed that the terms of the withdrawal have been submitted for Lord Rosebery's approval.

The Press are gratified at the virtual settlement of this serious question, and warn the Khedive of the danger that would attend a repetition of the same.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, JAN. 27.

A scene took place, to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies during a debate on the recent arrests of Anarchists. M. Thivrier, supported by other Socialist Deputies, shouted "Vive la Commune," upon which the Chamber ordered M. Thivrier's expulsion, and on his refusing to leave, he was forcibly removed by Republican Guards.

A vote of confidence in the Government was then passed by a large majority.

CONFERENCE OF UNIONIST PEERS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

A Conference of Unionist Peers was held yesterday, when Lord Salisbury's advice to adhere to their previous decision in regard to the Employer's Liability Bill, and to amend the Parish Councils Bill was approved.

THE AFGHAN SETTLEMENT.

UNDISCLOSED DETAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The authentic details of the understanding arrived at between Sir M. Durand on behalf of the Indian Government and the Ameer have not yet transpired, and it is believed that some of them will not be made public, especially those referring to the Northern Frontier.

It is understood, however, that the Indian Government are practically committed to a policy of defending Afghanistan against any aggression from the North, and that while the Ameer abides by his agreement with the Indian Government, we are bound to maintain the integrity of Afghanistan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE NEW VICEROY'S ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

Lord Elgin was sworn in this morning in the Council Chamber of Government House by Mr. C. Lyall, the Home Secretary, in the presence of the principal civil and military officers of Government and many leading non-officials.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DEPARTURE.

Lord and Lady Lansdowne left immediately after the above ceremony, embarking on board the Warren Hastings, at the Prinsep's Ghaut, in the presence of an immense concourse of civil and military officers, non-officials, and members of all ranks of the general community under a shamiana.

Lady Lansdowne was presented by the Misses Macdonnell, Ritchie, Johnston, Ezra, Pugh, MacConnell, Kisch, and Sanders, with bouquets, after which the friends of their Excellencies filed before them, taking leave and wishing them godspeed.

No other Viceroy has received such an affectionate and tender farewell demonstration, which was quite spontaneous.

THE INDIAN ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 28.

Lord Elgin becomes *ex-officio* Grand Master of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire on assuming office as Viceroy.

THE MALWAN SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALWAN, JAN. 27.

A monster meeting was held, under the presidency of the Hon. G. D. Panse, C.S., in connection with the construction of the school-building here. Rao Bahadoor Madhaorao Somji More and others spoke, showing the necessity of raising contributions. Rao Saheb S. S. Nadkarni depicted the deplorable state of poor boys for want of a school in the town.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Raghunath Desai, Government Pleader and Vice-President of the Malwan Local Board, most generously offered to contribute the necessary sum, provided the school be called after his revered father. The offer was thankfully accepted. The president, in an eloquent speech, referred in impressive and appropriate terms to the generosity of Rao Saheb Desai, and the good effects of his noble example.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

There was a large attendance on the race-course. The weather was splendid, and the sport exciting. The Viceroy, Lady Elgin, and daughters were present.

THE FITZMAURICE STAKES.

The Maharajah of Kooch Behar's Vicenza, w. o.

THE HORSE HURDLE RACE.

Mr. Das's Calliope, 9st. 9lb., Wall	1
Mr. McGeorge's Stepper, 12st 3lb, Smith	2
Mr. Anandale's Dutchman, Alford	3

Ten ran. The race was won by half-a-length.

THE BENGAL STAKES.

Mr. Thomas' Wee Lassie, 9st. 2lb., Robinson.	1
Mr. Garth's Nellie, 8st. 8lb., Pugh	2
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Carlton, Trahan	3

Four ran. Wee Lassie won by three lengths.

THE PADDOCK STAKES.

Mr. Thomas' Maythorn, 10st. 13lb, Robinson.	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Queen of Ohio, 8st. 13lb., Vinall	2
Mr. Gascard's Little Shamrock 9st. 10lb., Wishart	3

Four ran. Won by four lengths in a canter.

THE FAREWELL STAKES.

Mr. Payne's Ben Bolt, 7st. 12lb., Pugh	1
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Drummer, 8st. 7lb. Trahan	2
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Good Hope, 10st. 7lb., Fiddes	3

Four ran. Won by one and-a-half length.

THE SELLING HANDICAP.

Mr. Thomas' Orlando, 9st. 7lb., Robinson	1
Mr. Proper's Kyle, 8st. 5lb., Wool	2
Mr. Ezra's Leotard, 7st. 13lb., Campbell	3

Won by two lengths. Seven ran.

THE WELTER CUP.

Mr. Kook's Chaperone, 9st. 6lb., Greenhalgh	1
Mr. Butler's Lady Flo. 9st. 3lb., Edward	2
Mr. Deane's Master Walter, 10st. 1lb., Wall.	3

Six ran. Won by three lengths.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 28.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie arrives at Calcutta on February 6. During his stay his future official career in India will likely be settled.

THE CHIN HILLS BOUNDARY PARTY.

The Political Agent appointed to settle the boundary between the Chin Hills and Manipur will have an escort of 100 rifles and 43 Gurkhas with two British officers.

THE UMBALLA R. A. COMMAND.

Colonel Eden has been posted to the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa; Colonel Beaver succeeding him at Allahabad.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BURKITT.

The question of Mr. Justice Burkitt's appointment to the Allahabad High Court has some interest to the Calcutta High Court, as in years gone by, two, if not three, judges acted for a considerable time when there were no officiating vacancies in the Court.

GOVERNMENT GRASS FARMS.

Grass farms in the various cantonments has been of such a success financially that 5¼ lakhs have been provided in the next year's military estimate for the continuance of operations.

A DAIRY FARM AT NOWGONG.

Dairy farms will also be continued, Rs. 2,000 being granted for the establishment of a farm at Nowgong.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

Lord Kimberley's reply to the memorials against the Behar Cadastral Survey makes special reference to Sir A. MacDonnell's Minute as a clear and comprehensive statement of reason for undertaking the survey, and declines to interfere with his predecessor's decision that such a survey should be made.

THE OFFICIAL HANDICAPPER OF THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Mr. Boteler, official handicapper, has intimated to the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club his decision to resign his office at the close of this racing season; the decision being formed in great measure on account of the dissatisfaction expressed in certain circles at his handicaps.

REJOICINGS AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JAN. 28.

All Bhavnagar was astir early this morning, owing to the day being the 37th anniversary of their popular and beloved Maharaja Takhtsingji. The principal State officers called at Motibag, in the forenoon, and offered their congratulations to the Maharaja. The day was observed as a general holiday. The Peile Gardens were gaily decorated with innumerable flags and buntings. Snake-charmers, jugglers, rope-dancers, and others greatly contributed to the enjoyment of thousands of school-boys and school-girls who were collected there, and each of whom on going home received a packet of sweetmeats, the children in the city were not neglected. To them also were sent packets of sweetmeats. Sugarcandy was also ordered to be distributed to the school-boys and school-girls in all the mahals of the State. Books to the value of Rs. 1,614 were distributed as prizes in the several schools of the city. As notified in the Birthday *Gazette* the indigent widows on the pension list was increased by the addition thereto of thirty-six new ones From early morning during the greater part of the day alms were distributed at the palace gate to the poor and indigent of the city. In the afternoon a very interesting ceremony took place.

Two years ago his Highness the Maharaja gave as a gift to the girasias of his State a spacious building, where they could meet and consider measures for the good of their community; and in this building the girasias have resolved to erect a temple, and they requested his Highness to lay on this auspicious day the foundation-stone of the proposed temple, which his Highness graciously did amidst a large concourse of people. The girasias in a long and eloquent address praised their Maharaja for his many munificent acts of charity and benevolence for the advancement of education in the State, and for the many public works erected during his rule for the benefit of his subjects. The reply of his Highness was delivered through Mr. Vithaldas, the Dewan Saheb, in which his Highness said that being himself a Rajput, he was always anxious and ready to advance the interest of the girasias of his State and exhorted them to educate their children so as to fit them for honourable employment in the State. With this view his Highness had increased the number of scholarships to be awarded annually to girasia lads to twenty at Rs. 6 per mensem. He also exhorted them to take service, as some of them had already done in the Imperial Lancer Corps, so as to be able them not only to serve their own State but to take a honourable and loyal part in the defence of the Empire of the Queen-Empress. (Cheers.) His Highness then intimated to the assembled girasias that he had ordered a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the maintenance of the idol, which was to be placed in the temple. This intimation was received with loud applause.

In the evening a cutchery was held at Motibag, where most of the officers, merchants, and others of the city were present. The European residents of the station also attended, and offered their congratulations to his Highness.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 12.

To the great relief of nine out of every ten persons in the country the House of Commons is able to adjourn to-night, fully a week earlier than had been anticipated. The latter clauses of the Parish Councils Bill, the new clauses, and the report stage have been raced through at a speed which contrasts strangely with the snail's pace of progress before Christmas. There has been some further grumbling on both sides at the terms of the agreement between the two front benches, but, all the same, it has been loyally observed; and the House of Commons has given fresh demonstration of the fact that, when the fit is upon them, its members can make laws as rapidly as ever was done in the good old days ere modern methods of obstruction had demoralised our legislators.

Everybody had become sick of the often twaddling discussions on the Bill, and although the whole thing will be gone over again by the Lords we shall not be troubled with the wearisome repetition, the dreary drip of dilatory declamation, for which the popular chamber is now so notorious. Whatever may be the defects of the hereditary branch of the Legislature prolixity is not one of them. The Unionists are this morning rallying their opponents on a somewhat unguarded expression made use of last night by the naive Solicitor-General. A propos of one of the extraordinarily large amendments to their own Bill introduced by the Government Sir John Rigby pleaded that he had done his best to solve what was a very difficult problem. "If," he went on to say, "it were discovered in another place that the clause did not carry out the intentions of the Government it might be further considered there." According to ministerial critics the meaning of this acknowledgment is: "Thank God, we have a House of Lords." The Radicals are highly indignant at the base suggestion, but it would, perhaps, be more sensible if they poured the vials of their wrath upon the head of the junior Law Officer of the Crown. He certainly ought not to give his friends away like this. In a short time we shall know what the Upper House intend to do with the measure that after such a long and laborious discussion has just reached them from "another place." As the fate of the Bill will in all probability have been decided before this letter arrives at its destination, it would be superfluous to indulge in speculation on the subject. Nor need I do more than simply call attention to the light thrown on the situation by Mr. Balfour's letter to the *Times* in reply to the nonagenarian, Earl Grey, who seemed to think that in agreeing to a compromise, the leaders of the Opposition did more than consent to a date being fixed within which all debate should cease. Mr. Balfour indignantly denies that his action and that of his friends commits them to acceptance of a measure so crammed as they think with dangers to the welfare of the rural districts.

The political dove-cotes have been considerably fluttered by the refusal of Lord Salisbury to accept an engagement in April "in view of possible preparations for the General Election" Liberals laugh at the notion of a dissolution coming about so soon as the noble Marquis anticipates. The wish they say is father to the thought. It is impossible to foretell what effect the result of the Horncastle Election may have, but there seems to be a pretty unanimous opinion this afternoon that the return of the Conservative candidate will certainly not encourage Mr. Gladstone to make an immediate or early appeal to the country. Lord Willoughby de Eresby has done even better than his party anticipated. He has not secured quite such a large majority as the late Mr. Stanhope secured in 1885, but he has polled 144 more votes than the deceased member in spite of his great and deserved popularity obtained two years ago. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 738; yesterday it was 838, exactly a hundred more. So far the boon of Parish Councils does not seem to have done much good to the Liberal party in the Lancashire fens, where above all places the labourers were supposed to be crying out for their complete political emancipation, as the phrase goes. The defeat of that independent young Churchman, Mr. Torr, is one way, I suppose, soothing to the Nonconformist conscience, but we hear of murmurings loud and deep among the Welsh Dissenters. They, or rather their somewhat miscellaneous representatives in Parliament, are highly indignant with the official leaders of the Liberal party for countenancing a Parliamentary candidate, who was not willing to begin and end his meetings by shouting: "Down with the Church." It must have been very annoying to them that Mr. Herbert Gladstone went down to Horncastle to speak on behalf of Mr. Torr.

The introduction of the eight hours day into the ordnance factories at Woolwich, of which an announcement was made a week ago by the Secretary for War, has led to a considerable amount of discussion. Further replies to questions put to Ministers have given pretty clear indication that a similar change is to be made in the Dockyards. The Admiralty is the largest employer of labour of any department of the Government, and ordinarily has some 22,000 "hands" at work in its various establishments. To put these on the eight hours system will not entail such a reduction of the working day as at Woolwich Arsenal, for the average week's work in the dockyards is, barring overtime, only 51 hours, whereas in the Woolwich factories, 54 hours was the regular working week. It is pretty evident that the change made at Woolwich is but the thin end of the wedge, and that the eight hours day will in a very short time become the rule in all Government employments; at least within the limits of the British Isles.

The Government have also intimated that in placing contracts, they will, without making the eight hours day an expressed condition, take into account the hours of labour and general conditions under which the contractors employ their men. All this indicates that the Labour party has prevailed with the present Government, and may boast of a very substantial victory. It is, however, too soon yet to draw the conclusion that because Government establishments are put under the eight hours system, the eight hours day will become the rule in all trades throughout the country. The success of the experimental trial at Woolwich cannot be taken as a criterion for other industries. By savings in light and fuel and by increased energy on the part of the workmen, the out-turn in the cartridge factory, where the experiment has been tried, is found to equal that under the old nine hours system, and no reductions of wages, or increase in the number of men employed, has become necessary. Wherever the results are likely to work out as at Woolwich, there the eight hours day may be adopted without loss either to the employers or employed. But there are industries, such as the textile trades, where no increased efficiency of labour could be looked for on the reduction of the week's hours of work from 56½ as now to 48. In these trades the machinery is now run at its maximum speed and the operatives' capacities of work are taxed to the utmost. The eight hours day therein would entail either a loss to the masters or a reduction of earnings to the workers. The economic difficulties in the way of a general adoption of the eight hours day are, therefore, certainly not solved by its success in a particular factory at Woolwich.

The papers say that "Colonel Sir Mortimer Durand"—that is the way they describe the distinguished Civil Servant—was received by Lord Kimberley at the India Office. They are mistaken. His Lordship has not been in Whitehall for some time, and is, I regret to say, laid up at his Norfolk seat with a severe attack of bronchitis. Lord Kimberley is sometimes sneered at by superior persons in and outside the House of Commons, but we have few more capable administrators in the public service, and if, which I sincerely hope will not be the case, his illness should have a fatal termination, he would be a distinct loss. This is, perhaps, more than could be said of some of the conceited politicians, who merely because he happens to be a peer and is somewhat advanced in years, choose to regard him as an "old fogie." He is anything but a fossil, and certainly among the hereditary legislators of this country I only know of one or two who are so ready to patiently investigate new ideas. But he is not over-tender to faddists, and you will not discover in what I suppose may be described the now completely discredited ranks of the anti-opiumists many to say a good word in his favour.

Mr. Samuel Smith, who has not been heard of much lately, has a question on the paper for to-day with reference to Indian military expenditure. He wishes to know if that expenditure has largely increased of recent years and whether any members of the Council of the Governor-General have objected to the provision made for military expenditure in the estimates for current year, and if so whether the Secretary of State will lay these dissents upon the table of the House."

A week's cold snap came to an end on Monday evening and the weather has since been as mild spring-like as last week it was frigid and arctic. While the frost lasted the cold was unusally severe in some parts of the country, the thermometer having given lower readings than for fifty years back. "The short spell of cold weather was attended by an unusually large number of fatalities, as many as forty deaths attributable directly to the first having occurred in England and Wales. Of these some fifteen were due to ice accidents, and about the same number to exposure to the cold; the remainder being caused by kitchen boiler explosions. The number of fatalities due to the latter cause has led to much correspondence in the London papers on the subject of high pressure boilers in private houses and institutions. Hot water circulation apparatuses have become quite a necessity of our modern homes, and they are now to be found in most new houses, even in those inhabited by artisans. But it is evident that their management in frosty weather is not yet understood, and that they are a contrivance, the use of which is attended with great risk to life and limb. An agitation for an Act of Parliament requiring house-boilers to be inspected and certified is likely to arise out of the scare caused by the recent fatal explosions.

Notwithstanding the severity of the frost, London skaters were disappointed in not getting the full measure of the enjoyment they expected on the lakes in the parks. Most of these were, by orders of the Country Council, closed to the public, on the ground that the snow had rendered the ice rotten and made its surface unfit for skating upon. Crowds of would-be skaters who flocked to the parks in the hope of getting a spin on the ice were turned away, and went home in no happy frame of mind. The London Country Council has incurred some degree of odium for what is regarded as its over-officiousness, or too grandmotherly meddling in this matter, for it is certain that during the last three days of the frost at least, the ice was perfectly safe, even though its surface might not be in good condition for skating.

Mr. Labouchere does not do things by halves in carrying on his crusades against big swindles and pious frauds. He spent between £4,000 and £5,000 in defending the libel action brought against *Truth* by the Zierenbergs, the proprietors of the "Home for Inebriates," whose bogus character he exposed. He won his case in that action, but has no chance of recovering any of his costs from the Zierenbergs, whose "Home" has now been closed. Notwithstanding the money he has lost over these people already, he is now taking proceedings against them for perjury. The case for the prosecution was opened at Bow Street on Wednesday, the accused being remanded on bail. Another important criminal case now proceeding closed its first stage at Marlborough Street Police Court on the same day. The evidence for the prosecution was concluded in the proceedings taken at the instance of the *Pall Mall Gazette* against C. B. Harness and other officials of the Medical Battery Company, Limited, for a conspiracy to defraud in connection with the "electropathic" belt and other appliances. This case promises to be even more protracted than that of the Zierionbergs, several weeks having been already taken up in hearing the witness for the prosecution. The defence has not been opened; but after these proceedings are concluded Mr. Harness's counter-action for libel against the proprietors of the *Pall Mall* is to come on, though doubtless that will largely depend upon how he fares in the present case.

Notwithstanding that the Board of Trade returns for the year lately closed indicated that the country's trade has been in a depressed state, both imports and exports showing heavy fallings-off, there seems to be as much money spent in amusements as in any previous season. Most of the London theatres now doing well, and full-houses are chronicled every night. The Music Halls are likewise said to be turning away money, while "Constantinople" Bollosy Keralfis' new spectacular production at Olympia is likely to prove an even greater draw than "Venice" did two seasons ago. Sir Augustus Harris' Drury Lane Pantomime, "Robinson Crusœ," is, no doubt, the most popular Christmas piece, but the theatres which are relying upon comedy have no complaint to make, and Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Utopia, Limited" is still attracting crowds to the Savoy nightly. All true lovers of Shakespeare must be charmed with Miss Rehan's presentation of Viola on Twelfth Night, but she is not quite so well supported as she might me. Mr. Daly, after going to the expense of building one of the prettiest theatres in London, ought to receive more encouragement from the public than, I fear, is the case. His present reason so far has not from the pecuniary point of view been a great success. Is it because he and his company are foreigners? That is what I have heard said.

General A. L. Playfair, a cousin of the noble Lord of that ilk, is among the passengers proceeding to India by to-day's mail. It is rumoured that the object of his visit is partially connected with the offer of an important position in a leading Native State in the north of India, but it is not certain that the General will consider the post sufficiently tempting to induce him to sacrifice the *otium cum dignitate* of a liberally-pensioned military officer. Moreover, it has been stated here, and not, I believe without justification, that he is not unlikely to act as guide, philosopher, and friend to another Indian prince, whom we are hoping to have the privilege of entertaining in England shortly. General Playfair has had a long connection with India and rendered valuable service during the memorable years of 1857-58. In later years he was in civil employ and some of your readers may remember, that as officiating Resident at Gwalior he accompanied Maharajah Scindia to the great durbar held by the Marquis of Ripon at Agra. General Playfair is an enthusiastic supporter of the drama, and his son who, like Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, and other actors of good family, plays in his own name, is one of the most promising of the younger school of thespians. At present he is performing at the Shand Theatre in an amusing piece, entitled "Tom, Dick, and Harry."

The subject of the lecture to be delivered by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society, at the Polytechnic, on the 23rd instant, is "Modern Developments of Caste," in which he will expand what he said last year in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, though confining himself more to historical matter.

THE Press Association understands that several matters in dispute between persons connected with the Monson trial will sooner or later occupy the attention of the English Courts. There are cross actions between Mr. Tottenham and Major Hambrough in respect of financial transactions, and in another case Major Hambrough will be the defendant in a suit by the Mercantile Bank (Limited.) This case will probably be heard at the end of the present month. An extraordinary crop of litigation has (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) been left for reaping by the Monson trial and the revelations made during its course. In the first place, Monson and Major Hambrough have to fight out certain matters of charges on the estates, which Monson alleges to be valid, but which the Major disputes. Then there will be actions between Tottenham, the financial agent, who "ran the show," and Major Hambrough, the former making a heavy claim against the Major. Tottenham claims possession of one of the two £10,000 policies issued by the New York Mutual Life Insurance Office on young Hambrough's life, and the Major will sue Tottenham to recover the possession of it as soon as administration is granted by him. Meanwhile Tottenham has lodged a caveat against administration being granted to the Major. While the criminal trial was proceeding the Major, acting doubtless under legal advice, did nothing in the way of pursuing his claims to the letters of administration, but now he is pushing this matter forward as rapidly as he can in the face of the financier's caveat. There are no less than five actions pending against the Major in respect to matters in which Tottenham and Monson claim to have acted for him.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

AN excellent afternoon's sport was afforded at the commencing meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races, on Saturday afternoon, at the Mahaluxmi Race-Course. The attendance of sportsmen and spectators was unusually large. With the exception of the Galloway Plate, the entries were not very numerous, bus some good racing, with close and exciting finishes, was witnessed. There were six races in all, and commencing as they did about half-an-hour after the advertised time (3-45 p.m.), it was not surprising that the last event had to be abandoned, whilst the penultimate race was run in the gathering darkness. The programme would probably, however, have been carried out in its entirety, but for an unfortunate accident to Captain Holdsworth, who fell from his horse, and was seriously injured. Mr. H. C. Burder officiated as judge, while Mr. F. C. Allan acted as starter, and no fault could be found with the starting, save in the Bedouin Stakes and the Maiden Plate, when the field went away in rather bad order. Betting was very brisk and Mr. R. A. Willis, honorary secretary of these races, is to be congratulated upon having provided so pleasant an afternoon's sport. The interest in the first race was somewhat lost owing to a regrettable dispute between two really good riders. Ibrahim, who is acknowledged to be one of the best native jockeys, again out-distanced all competitors, and won in three events out of five in which he took part. Exception was taken to his winning in the race for the Bedouin Stakes, by Captain Ross, who complained of being crossed by Ibrahim, and thus prevented from coming first. As the point is yet *sub judice* it would be unwise to express any opinion upon it. The dispute will be decided by the judge this (Monday) morning. The book-makers had a very busy time, and the police arrangements under Superintendent Cobb and Inspector Holdway were excellent. The following are the results and details of the racing:—

1ST RACE.—"The Bedouin Stakes." 5 furlongs. Rs. 199. For all Arabs landed since 1st August 1893, to carry 10st; galloways allowed, 7 lbs.

Mr Cursetjee's, g a h Shuman, 10st, Ibrahim	1
Mr C A B Beatty's c a c Saree, 10st, Captain Ross	2
Mr Nama bin Barkat's, b a g Fakeer, 9st 10lbs, Salay	3
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's, b a g Kesraj, 9st 7lbs, Mr T Kendall	0
Mr Hassein bin Kadir's, b a h Napoleon, 10st, Oomer	0

Betting: Evens on Shuman; 2 to 1 against Saree; 3 to 1 against Kesraj; and 4 to 1 against the others.

The field got away in very good order after two false starts. Shuman took the lead and kept it until the home corner was reached, when coming along the straight Saree and Fakeer drew up. It was a hard race to the post, but Shuman won by a length. Time, 1 min. and 12 1-5 secs.

The result is subject to the decision of the judge. Captain Ross has lodgedan objection to the result of this race. He states that Ibrahim crossed him, but the native jockey denies the truth of the allegation.

2ND RACE.—"The Novice Stakes." ½ mile, Rs. 199. For all galloways, 13-3 and under, (the property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana) that have never started in any race, where the added money exceeded Rs. 99. W. and E. 13-3 to carry 11st. 12lb. Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st.; C.-B's 13-3 to carry 10st. 9lb. Arabs landed since 1st August, 1893, allowed 5lb.

Mr C A Beatty's bn sb f Dorothy, 9st 5lb, Ibrahim	1
Mr Graham's ch p Sir William, 10st 2lb, Capt Holdsworth	2
Mr H C Burder's g n p Native Cat 11st 9lbs Capt Ross	3
Mr Townsend's ch a p Boomerang, 8st, 4lbs, Pillaji	0
Captain Gabb's b a p Gift, 8st 13lbs, Native	0

Mr. Crime's Piaru scratched.

Betting: Evens on Dorothy; 2 to 1 against Sir William; and 3 to 1 against Boomerang, Native Cat, and Gift.

This was the least exciting race of the afternoon. Dorothy took the lead at the very outset and kept it all the way round, and won easily. Time, 5-8 4-5secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Plate" ½ mile, Rs. 199. For Arab Galloways, 13-3 and under, landed since August 1893, 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I.

Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Director, 8st 5lbs, Ibrahim	1
Mr Jawad bin Mahomed's g a g Lucifer, 9st 3lbs, Mahomed.	2
Mr Lydon's, g a g Lucky Boy, 9st, Aga T Shah	3

Betting: Evens on Director; 3 to 2 on Lucky Boy; 3 to 1 on Lazy Boots and Rubinton; 5 to 1 against Penang and Diglah; and 8 to 1 against the others.

The horses spread out very much at the start, Lucky Boy leading. At about half distance they closed up again and for a time a hard race was run. Director made upon him fast and while nearing home took the lead and won by the neck. It was a most capital and exciting finish. Time, 56 2-5 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Gymkhana Cup." 5 furlongs, Rs. 199. For all Arabs and country-bred galloways, 14 hands and under that have never won, Rs. 500 added money. 14 hands to carry 11st 7lbs., W. I. Penalties.—Winners of Rs. 199 added money—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Maidens, 1st May, allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August, 1893, allowed 5 lbs.

Mr G A W's g a g Dholepur, 10st 8lb, Mr Graham	1
Mr Abdul Fura's b a g Punnerol, 10st 5lbs, C Mahomed	2
Mr Lanark's bm a g St Paul, 10st 3lbs, Ibrahim	3

Betting.—Evens on St. Paul, 2 to 1 against Russian and Mystery; and 20 to 1 on Dholepur and others.

The contest was very keen. St. Paul took the lead, but Dholepur soon came in front and won easily. The second and the third ran neck to neck. Time, 1 min. 10¼ secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Maiden Plate" ½ mile, Rs. 199. For all Maiden Arabs, 5 years old and upwards, to carry 10st. 3lb.; 4 years old, to carry 9st. 5lbs.; 3 years old, to carry 7st. 10lbs. Galloways, allowed 7lbs. Penalties—winners of Rs. 199 added money—once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; and oftener 10lbs.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 10st 3lbs, Owner	1
Mr Cooverji Ardeshir's b a g Mizzle, 9st 10lbs, Shaik Mahomed	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a g Bombay, Ibrahim	3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Bombay; 2 to 1 against Hyderi and Sir George; 3 to 1 against Rajeeb; and 4 to 1 against the others.

The race was run in the dark, and, therefore, could not be clearly watched. The finish was very close. Red Jacket passed the winning post closely followed by Mizzle and Bombay.

Before the race was started the horse Rajeeb, which was ridden by Captain Holdsworth, bolted suddenly and collided against a post with the result that the rider fell down and sustained a simple fracture of the leg.

The last race for the "Polo Scurry" was not run, owing to the lateness of the hour.

The following are the results of the totalisators, Messrs. D. R. Dalal and Co:—

	Winner's Ticket Re. 1 each.	Places Rs. 2.		
Race	Rs.	1st Rs.	2nd Rs.	3rd Rs.
1st	2-0	2-8	4-8	
2nd	2-0	2-8	2-8	
3rd	2-8	2-8	12-8	2-8
4th	12-8	5-8	3-8	2-0
5th	10-0	3-0	3-0	3-8

As was lately announced, Umra Khan of Jandol has granted the monopoly for the sale of all merchandise exported from Bajaur to Peshawar to one Narain, a Dharwai of the Peshawar city; but he has been informed that the matter must be considered a private between Umra Khan and Narain and that it is not the practice of the British Government to take any part in the realization of taxes claimed by foreign States.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The contract for the Queen's tenancy of the Villa Fabbricotti at Florence was signed some weeks ago by Colonel Slade, the military attache at Rome, and the preliminary arrangements for Her Majesty's visit have been made by Colonel Bigge and by M. Dosse, the royal courier. A hitch, however, has now arisen, as it is understood that the Queen requires very extensive alterations to be carried out in the interior of the villa, and the owner strongly objects to having his house pulled to pieces, especially as some of the proposed changes would injure the elaborate decorations. The house, which is quite a modern building, is admirably arranged for either a winter or a summer residence, and the hall and rooms are sumptuously furnished, while the terrace commands one of the finest views in Tuscany, and the extensive grounds are beautifully laid out and well shaded. The water-supply and the sanitary arrangements of the Villa Fabbricotti are as perfect as those of the Villa Palmieri, the Dowager Countess of Crawford's delightful residence near Fiesole, where the Queen stayed last year and also in 1888. It is probable that these are the only villas in Florence with the unexceptionable sanitary arrangements upon which the Queen's agents in such matters always insist."

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROFESSORSHIP.

IN reply to the memorial from certain members of the Bombay Medical Profession praying for the revival of the appointment of Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, the following resolution has been issued by Government, under date, Bombay Castle, 26th January:—

Read again Government Resolution, No. 1672, dated the 15th August, 1893.

RESOLUTION.—The memorial, which professes to set forth the opinion of the Madical Profession of Bombay assembled at a public meeting arises out of Government Resolution, Eductional Department, No. 1672, dated the 15th August 1893, which however, the memorialists would appear to have read with insufficient accuracy. That Resolution merely decides that "there is no other course *at present* open to Government but to declare that the appointment of Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology has ceased to exist." And it was sufficiently obvious to Government that there was no other course for the following reasons:—

To the offer of His Highness the Gaikwar to endow the appointment were attached conditions which caused the Government of India to advise the Bombay Government that they proposed to inform His Highness that his offer was of insufficient practical utility, and that the appointment would cease to exist. In acquiescing in this decision, however, this Government reserved to itself discretion to make proposals for the continuance of an appointment for pharmacological research.

To the offer of Mr. Framji Petit was attached the condition that Government should accept his nominee,—a condition which Government could not possibly accept.

2. In consequence of the long delay that ensued before His Highness the Gaikwar's reply to this Government's communication of September 1892, as to a renewal of the endowment, was received, it was impossible to open up the question of the creation of the appointment as a Provincial charge with the Government of India, whose consent would be necessary, and consequently no provision could be made in the Provincial Budget of 1893-94 for the salary of the incumbent.

3. It is, therefore, obvious, as remarked above, and subject to the remarks that follow, that there was no other course but to declare that the appointment had for the present ceased to exist.

4. The memorialists suggest an alternative, viz., that Dr. Bahadurji's offer to continue his services gratuitously might have been accepted. As to this proposal His Excellency in Council must request the memorialists to accept his opinion—as that of the responsible authority—that it was not expedient to accept the offer. Neither does it appear to him expedient to enter into an argument, which the memorialists would appear to desire to raise, upon questions of personal fitness for appointments under Government, nor to publish his reasons in this form for thinking it advisable to decline the above offer.

5. The memorialists appear to assume that His Excellency in Council is not interested in the subject of pharmacological research or in the Laboratory founded by Mr. Framji Petit. In this assumption they are mistaken. A few weeks after the issue of Government Resolution No. 1672, dated the 15th August 1893, His Excellency in Council, as will be seen from the preamble, called for reports from the Surgeon-General and the Principal of the Grant Medical College as to the establishment, subject to funds being available, of an appointment for pharmacological research to be attached to the College with the result that provision has been made in the Budget, and the Government of India is being addressed with a view to sanction being obtained to the creation of the appointment.

6. The memorial is amplified with an historical resume the accuracy of which His Excellency in Council is not prepared to admit, but it appears to him unnecessary to reply in detail to the statements contained in it, as he trusts that the information supplied above, which deals with what must be assumed to be the main object of the memorialists in addressing Government, viz., the continuation of pharmacological research, will allay their apprehensions.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN.

HAVING completed his five-years' term as Commandant of the Bombay District, General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., retired on pension from the 26th inst., and left Bombay with Mrs. Budgen by the mail boat on Saturday last. Their many friends assembled at 1 p.m. at the passengers' pavilion, at Apollo Bunder, to wish them *bon voyage*, among those present being the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., Senior Member of Council; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E, Commissioner of Police; Colonel Pearse, Colonel Scott, Colonel Hilliard, Colonel Ryley, Colonel Forjett; Major Jackson, Major Woodrow, R.A., Major Reilly, Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Major Blomfield, Major Tylden, Major Rossiter; Captain Wright, R.A., Captain Baker, R.A., Captain Humphrys, Captain Swann, Captain Heyman; Lieut. Greig, Lieut. Peile, Lieut. Hemming, Lieut. Casserly, Lieut. Waller, Lieut. Brand; Dr. Banks, Dr. McCartie; the Rev. Mr. Greig, Messrs. H. Wynford Barrow, A. F. Turner, R. N. Mant, J. P. Baird, G. A. Kittredge, H. Brewin, the native officers of the Marine Battalion, Sergeant-Major Clancy and Sergeant-Major Samways, of the District Staff Office, &c. At 1-15 p.m. General and Mrs. Budgen came over to the Bunder from the Royal Yacht Club, and received the good wishes of their friends. General Budgen shook hands with those present, and after being garlanded by Mr. Tulsidas Munmohundas Sett, left for the mail steamer, Colonel Hilliard calling for three cheers for General and Mrs. Budgen, which were heartily given.

Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., was a passenger by the same steamer, but being ill, had to be carried on board.

MILITARY NEWS.

THERE is much speculation as to who will be selected to succeed Colonel R. L. H. Curteis permanently as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, when the latter becomes Adjutant-General. The appointment must be filled by a British Service officer—a Lieutenant-Colonel of at least three years' standing and a Staff Corps man. There are at present only two regimental officers in the Presidency who are eligible for the appointment *viz.*, Colonel Lugard, of the 4th King's Own, and Colonel Barton, of the Royal Fusiliers, and neither of these officers is likely to take the appointment.

IT is generally understood that Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, R. A., who is now on furlough at home, will not return to his appointment as Assisitant Adjutant-General, Poona District, but goes to Simla as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters. His leave expires in April, when he will have completed three years as Lieutenant-Colonel, so that he will thus qualify, by rank, for his new and more important appointment, where he is likely to prove as useful as he has been in Poona. He will be greatly missed in Poona.

CAPTAIN T. P. GEOGHEGAN, who is officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, proceeds on furlough very shortly, and it is understood that at the expiration of his contemplated furlough he will return to his regiment, the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, of which he is second-in command, so as to get the command on the completion, two years later, of Colonel Stevens's tenure. The appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of Poona will, therefore, be vacant.

THE field-firing of the troops in Poona will take place on the 31st instant, the scene of the operations being the broken country between Mundwa and Kartaj, a few miles to the south-west of Poona. The artillery will fire blank and the cavalry will not fire at all, but will be present to co-operate in the movements. There will be a rehearsal of the business on the 30th. The rehearsal of the Bombay defences will take place on the 14th February, and three following days, according to present arrangements.

THE Volunteer Camp at Benares was formed from Saturday week, when the Ghazipur Light Horse, under Major Fox, Honorary A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor marched, in. The Ghazipur Rifles are expected on the 24th. The week will be a gay one, three dances being on the list. The inspection by General Evans, Commanding the Division, will take place on the 29th. On the 30th the officers of the Opium Department and Volunteers of the IV Administrative Battalion entertain Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., A.-D.-C. to Her Majesty, at a farewell banquet in the Assembly Rooms. Mr. Wright takes charge of the Opium Agency at Ghazipur on the 1st proximo. Colonel Rivett-Carnac does not leave India until March, and will attend the inspection of the Gorakhpur Light Horse and the left half battalion of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles, which will be held by General Sir Robert Low, K.C.B., at Gorakhpur on the 13th February.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my recent letter I advocated : (1) Government to acquaint the rural inhabitants of the inadequacy of silver ornaments as an investment ; (2) Government to sell silver bullion out of their stock, or even purchasing it, if required, in Europe, to resell. Now the object of this is quite evident. Government would lose nothing on their sales ; they can either deplete their stock or buy simultaneously in Europe ; but the object would be attained, namely, the payment for the silver by dealers would influence the money market, making money scarce, as the said would go to Government and not to Banks, and Banks, receiving no money from this extraneous source, would necessarily buy Council drafts to finance the crops going to Europe and pay 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. if the Secretary of State sticks to these rates !

The speculation in silver is only so far baneful to trade as it increases imports, and thereby destroys the healthy proportion now existing between imports and exports, which, for a prosperous State, must always be in favor of exports. Now it is Government that has created the impasse in which we are now by borrowing in £ sterling, which was never the currency of the country, and by purchasing all their requirements in Europe in £ sterling, thus creating yearly increasing £ sterling debts. Now no country in the world ever issued loans or tenders in anything but their own currency : silver or gold. Government over and above these measures must now encourage local manufactures, take local tenders for their requirements, reduce the interest on their sterling debt, and possibly impose a duty on piece-goods and woollens (thus encouraging native makes and bringing them more in competition with Manchester and Bradford and Germany, and reducing importation of the latter. No doubt, this would be distasteful to Manchester, and lose Mr. Gladstone some votes, but if he has earnestly the weal of India to heart, he will not shrink to do his duty by India. These various steps will immensely relieve India.

In the matter of silver sales, I would go even further and say that Government could with advantage even melt down their coins and sell it at the reduced rates as silver, they selling it at market rate, can always if need be purchase as cheap in Europe and coin again, but it is a great question if they would not be better off with only a paper currency, making silver only legal tender to the extent of Rs. 20, calling in all rupees to be paid off so many per annum for five years, and keeping only ½, ¼, and ⅛ silver tokens. This of course only to be notified after they have sold any amount of melted-down rupees. If there is not, as I believe, sufficient enquiry for silver, this need not be done, as the object of Government to stop speculation would have been attained without this drastic measure. This would leave us only with a paper currency until gold could be introduced, but this is only a matter of sentiment. Germany with her gold standard shows a deficit of seventy millions marks, Austria with a paper currency (the gold is nominal) shows now yearly surplus budgets. Russia has her paper roubles, Austria paper florins, Italy paper francs and even fifty cents ! Even America used to have only its greenbacks, and this paper currency did not prevent America, Austria, and Russia to improve their finances. Italy's state is not due to the paper currency, but to their supineness in not seeing that by their Latin Union their silver coins could be exchanged in France against gold, but it is militarism beyond their means that ruined Italy, not the paper currency, which was in itself no factor in it. Italy has no industry and could not stand the strain of such taxation, under which wealthier and healthier countries than her own are groaning.

Of course, issuing paper rupees and demonetising silver rupees as legal tender are drastic measures, and want more details than can be given in a letter, but there is no economic objection to it, the more so as silver rupees are at present also but tokens.

Somebody recently said : "Do not interfere with the currency of the country," and he now thinks no doubt that he was a great prophet. It is not the interference, but the vacillation and insufficiency of the measure that created this impasse. The currency of the country is not an immutable law of nature, but economic measures introduced from time to time to suit the circumstances of the State, and can be changed and amended according to altered circumstances.—
Yours, &c.,

SILVER GHOST.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that most people will agree that the public have been unduly excited by the recent announcement of the Secretary of State, and the declaration of Lord Lansdowne will, I trust, have the effect of preventing further panic. I consider that the recent currency legislation has not yet had a fair chance, and so far from being surprised that it has not yet succeeded in its avowed object, I should have been still more surprised, considering the adverse influences against which it has had to contend, had the result been different. Lord Lansdowne remarked in his speech that the success of the scheme can be assured in only one way, viz., by a restriction of the volume of the currency so as to enhance the value of the rupee, and this, I think, will be accepted as a truism. I confess, however, that I do not see how under present conditions this is to be brought about. One of the most important elements, if not the most important, viz., the melting down of rupees for use in the arts, is now eliminated, and it remains to be seen to what extent the hoarding propensities of the native community will have the effect of creating a demand for a fresh supply of rupees for currency purposes. To my mind, a considerable time will probably elapse before we shall see that demand, and assuming this theory is correct, and the imports of silver continue, the probability is that the rupee will follow the movements of silver, whatever the tendency may be. I will not occupy your space by detailing the causes which so far have operated to prevent the success of the currency legislation. From first to last it is a painful history of vacillation and divided counsels, and all this on the top of the purchase of the silver from the banks, and the continued imports of that metal would have been enough to ruin any scheme much more promising than that recently introduced.

It will do no good to dwell on the mistakes which have been made in the past. The question for the Government to consider is. What measures, if any, can be taken with a view to giving India a stable rate of exchange and prevent that downward course which can only end in national bankruptcy.

The difficulties in the way of the introduction of a gold currency at the present time are too formidable to contemplate, and we are compelled, therefore, to consider other possible alternatives. It is, of course, open to the Government of India to export the rupees received in taxes, in the form of bars, to be sold in London and the proceeds used by the Secretary of State to meet those charges for which he is unable to provide by his Council Bills. This would be a rough and ready method of procuring that restriction in the currency which appears to offer the only way of salvation, and it is a question for the Government to consider, whether or not, the cost of such an operation is of a prohibitive character. This would, of course, be only a temporary measure, as the moment the volume of the currency was sufficiently depleted, the Banks would be compelled to buy Council Bills or import gold in order to obtain a supply of rupees for currency purposes. It is just possible that bar silver would again stand in the way of the success of such a scheme, as, if humour is to be believed, already a considerable business is being done through this medium.

Perhaps, the safer course would be for the Government to temporarily stop the import of silver, and for such time as it might be desirable to continue this supply the silver required for trade purposes (by means of rupees melted down) at or about the price current in the London market. The silver might be sold only in exchange for gold, or for gold or rupees, but this is a mere matter of detail. When the results which might be expected to follow such a step have been fully developed, the import of silver might be again permitted, with a sliding duty. To prevent the evil effects which a duty would have on the silver art industry of India, the Government could issue a certificate for the amount of duty paid, which would be refunded, (on the certificate being given up or endorsed) upon the silver being again exported in *the shape of manufactured articles.* The effect of such an arrangement would be, I think, to stop the import of silver for purely speculative purposes or for use in commercial transactions in place of legitimate currency.

I do not pretend for one moment to submit this as a cut and dried scheme, but merely as a suggestive basis for a practical legislative enactment. It will doubtless be said that such a scheme would strike at the mill industry, but if this means that any measure of legislation which will have the effect of preventing bar silver from competing with the currency, is to be put out of court, then it would be better to re-open the mints, and await with what contentment may be possible, for the time when the rupee shall have gone down to tenpence.

Apologising for occupying so much of your space.—
Yours, &c., M.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubcr.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD HARRIS has telegraphed that he will gladly join the Committee of the Lansdowne Memorial Fund. The amount subscribed now amounts to Rs. 70,000. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar has given Rs. 1,000 to the Fund.

THE resignation tendered by the Hon. Mr. Patrick Playfair of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations has been accepted.

THERE was a very large attendance at the Garden Party given by Lord and Lady Lansdowne on Wednesday afternoon. Among the guests were his Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and a large number of Native gentlemen.

KNOWING not the N.-W. Railway, the Opium Commission sent on their tents from Lucknow on the 12th, purposing to go into camp at Lahore on their arrival on the 18th. The Commissioners of course arrived first, and if the hotels had been as full as they were a week or two before, and private hospitality had not done its part, they might have fared rather indifferently. Lord Brassey and Sir James Lyall were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Wilson, M.P., of the Deputy Commissioner, while the other members of the Commission, with the numerous staff of shorthand writers and clerks, were spread over the different hotels.

THE Mysore Government has, the *Madras Mail* hears, resolved to raise the Second Grade Government College at Mysore to the First Grade, and as a preliminary measure it has been decided to create either a Professorship of Logic and Moral Philosophy or that of History. The Professorship of Logic and Moral Philosophy was offered to Mr. S. Satthianadhan, M.A., LL.B., (Cantab.) now in the Presidency College, who has declined the offer. The Professorship of History has been offered to Mr. T. Denham, M.A., Vice-Principal of the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Mr. Denham has accepted the appointment. He will shortly resign his connection with the Madras Educational Department.

JUDGMENT has been delivered in H. B. M.'s Court for Japan upon the application of the P. and O. Company to dismiss the petition of Tusne Kajima and others, the next-of-kin the men drowned in the collision between the Chishimakan and the Ravenna. The Court held that under the rules of procedure the claims of the various plaintiffs could not be amalgamated and tried in one suit, and the application of the defendants for the dismissal of the plaintiff's petition was accordingly granted.

AT 9-30, on Thursday evening, several shots were fired at the 21st Punjab Infantry sentries, at Peshawar, and one was wounded, and had to be sent to hospital. A large party from the quarter guard and the lines started in pursuit. All officers turned out instantly armed. Repeated shots were fired from the village of Taikal, one mile from the quarter guard of the 31st Punjab Infantry. One thief was shot dead and brought in by a party ; four more were captured and taken to the guard room. No arms were stolen.

KHEDDAH operations in Morbhanj, one of the Tributary Mahals, have been very succesful this season, resulting in the capture of twenty-six elephants. The largest captive is over nine feet high, and has exceptionally long tusks. A birth occurred in the Kheddah after the capture of the mother, but the baby died. Elephants are numerous this in the Khillah, and in some parts have done considerble damage to the corps.

A REPORT received at Calcutta, on Wednesday morning, states that it is exceedingly improbable that the Amir of Afghanistan will change the date of his departure from Kabul from the 26th or 27th instant. It is very likely, however, that his Highness will only remain at Jelallabad for a very short period.

A KULU correspendent writes under date 21st January :—We cannot say what the weather is like in other parts of North India, but here it is simply dreadful. It has rained and snowed incessantly since the 10th, with a break only on the 16th. Twelve days of constant cold and wet would try the courage and endurance of the most hardy. Snow has fallen heavily all over the Upper Valley, and even at Sultanpur it has come often, and remained some days. Such weather has never been known in Kulu, and severe as last winter was, such a spell of wet was not experienced. To add to it all we have just had a sharp shock of earthquake. It seemed to travel from west to east and lasted quite 5 to 7 seconds. Our time is all wrong here, but I should say 7-15 (p.m.) would about hit the mark.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON, Judge Advocate-General, has completed his work upon that portion of the Indian Army Bill relating to the articles of war. His recommendations will now be considered by the Legislative Department.

MR. WARD, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who has been in Calcutta for the last few days, leaves on the 31st instant, and proceeds shortly, *via* the Nichuguard-Kohima Road, to Manipur, which he expects to reach about the 25th February.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, being the Feast of the Epiphany, at eleven o'clock the customary offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh was made on behalf of the Queen at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

THE Queen, who, the *World* says, is in excllent health, the cold weather always benefitting Her Majesty in every respect, especially at Osborne, has been out in the grounds nearly every morning in her donkey-chair, and has taken a drive in the park or in the neighbourhood every afternoon.

ON Saturday, Jan. 6, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Memingen, eldest daughter of the Empress Frederick, arrived at Osborne on a visit to Her Majesty. On Sunday morning the Queen attended divine service at Osborne, the Bishop of Ripon officiating.

WITH reference to the recent murder and rifle-theft at Peshawur, a correspondent, who is in the best position to be aware of the facts, writes :—The remarks, recently written, relative to the shooting of a sentry in the 31st Punjab Infantry Lines, at Peshawar, are in the main incorrect, written evidently by irresponsible critics, themselves not in a position to be thoroughly acquainted with all the facts bearing on the case. Anyone with about a quarter of the gumption of a Sherlock Holmes can detect this !—Such occurrences, it is well known, have before taken place, and may possibly happen again at a station like Peshawar. The affair alluded to was, as other and previous ones of a like nature, simple enough, and devoid of any complications. True, the culprits *remain* at large, and this may lead to future complications. As a matter of fact, it appears the 31st P.I.—a very fine regiment and composed of excellent material—during their many years of service at Peshawur at different periods, have never before lost a rifle, It seems passing strange that the perpetrators—murderers and thieves combined—of such deeds in our own territory, too, so frequently manage to elude capture not only at the time, but subsequently. The lines now occupied by the 31st Punjab Infantry are faultily constructed, the bells of arms being too far from the men's huts, and one of them—where the sentry was shot down—has its front towards the lines ; the others are all facing the Circular Road. The arms of the 31st Punjab Infantry quarter guard are *never* under *lock and key.* They are placed loosely in an arm rack, and the guard can get at them easily and quickly—there is *no* Pathan Company in the regiment. Further comment, observes the Lahore paper, would seem needless. Constant patrolling at night, not merely 'sentry go,' and the keeping of dogs by regiments, appears the best way of guarding against thefts of arms in the Peshawur garrison, until the police become better able to instil the fear of consequences into the wily Pathan. Meanwhile it would seem that no blame attaches to the 31st Punjab Infantry in respect of the facts stated above.

THE decision in the case of an Indian law student, Mr. Sheikh Meeran Buksh, of Lahore, who appealed against an order of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, who, in July last, refused to call him to the Bar at that society, was given by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Herschell) at a private meeting of the judges at the Law Courts, yesterday morning, when his lordship stated that the committee of judges before whom the case was heard were unanimously of opinion that Mr. Buksh's appeal should be allowed. The case was heard in private, in a committee room of the House of Lords, on December 18 and 19 last, when the judges present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Coleridge, Sir Francis Jaune, and Justices Mathew, Romer, Wright, Collins, and Kennedy, Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., Mr. Arathoon, and Mr. Lawford appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Gully, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Duke represented the Benches. On the decision being announced yesterday, Mr. Gully, on behalf of the Benchers, expressed the opinion that the orders of the judges would be loyally obeyed.

IT is proposed to remove the Bombay Veterinary College from Bombay to Poona, the buildings now used as the Bacteriological Laboratory being available for the purpose. There was another proposal to utilise the Bacteriological Laboratory as quarters for the students of the Poona College of Science, but this did not find favour with the authorities.

POLYGAMY having become unlawful in the united States, it is natural to inquire what becomes of the supefluous wives in the Utah territory, Mr. Haweis, in his article on the Mormons in the *Fortnightly,* throws some light on this question by citing the case of Mr. Canon, a benevolent-looking elderly man, between sixty and seventy, who represented Utah Territory at Washington for many years. Mr. Canon, like his friend Bishop Clawson, had several wives and a large number of children. In reply to the question, "How did yon act ?" Mr. Canon stated that he called his wives together, and explained to them the law, telling them that they were now free to depart and to marry whom they chose ; though their husband was morally bound to support them if they did not do so. They all replied that they accepted the sacrifice, but would not leave unless compelled to do so. "It was hard," continues Mr. Canon, "very hard—a terrible breaking of family ties all round ; but I had to decide what I would do. My first wife was dead. I resolved there should be no heart-burnings. I would henceforth have no wife—there should be no jealousy—and I now live apart with the children of my first wife. But we could not break up the family social circle, and I try for the sake of all to keep it together. I built a large room. Every morning the ladies, with their children, meet me there as usual for reading of the Bible and prayer. We dine in the same hall. Each mother sits at a table with her own children and that it may not be said I sit down with my 'wives' to dine, I have a table set apart for me with the children of my first wife."

Two rather notable retirements from the Active List of the Army took place on Jan. 1. The first was that of General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, who handed over the governorship of Malta to Lieut.-Gen. Lyon Fremantle ; the second, that of Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, a member of the Secretary of State for India's Council. Sir Henry Smyth is, with the exception of Lord Roberts the senior gunner on the Active List in point of rank, and in point of age absolutely the senior, having been permitted to exceed by a year the usual limit, sixty-seven, for retirement. General Smyth entered the Artillery in 1843, saw service in the Crimea, and conducted the operations in Zululand in 1888. He has of late been successively a member of the Ordnance Committee, Major-General commending the Woolwich District, and Lieutenant-General commanding the troops at the Cape. He took over Malta in February 1890. Major-Gen. Sir O. T. Burne is a relic of the old system which allowed a man to creep comfortably up the various ranks and become a general officer without doing any military duty whatever for a period which would now ensure the removal of his name from the active list before it was half completed. Just twenty-one years elapsed between the time that Major Burne ceased to be an Aide-de camp in Ireland and his promotion to Major-General the interval being filled by a continuous run of purely civil employment. The Army has very possibly been a loser, for Lieut. Burne, then a subaltern of the old 20th Regiment, gave brilliant promise in the Mutiny, where he won promotion and a brevet, and three separate mentions in despatches. But, on the other hand, as the "Prince of Private Secretaries," and as the head for a dozen years of the political and Secret Department at the India Office, Sir Owen Burne has unquestionably found his *metier* in civil life, of which in various ways he is a distinguished ornament. Besides his membership of the Council at the India office, Sir Owen retains a special connection with the East by reason of his seat on the board of directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

As Mr. Rhodes is just now pre-eminently the man of the hour, it may be of interest (says the *Westminster Gazette*) to know that he is furnishing his house in Rondebotch—a suburb of Cape Town—from Dublin. Mr. Rhodes's brother-Colonel Rhodes who is at pressnt in Dublin, is giving extensive orders for that antique furniture which is frequently to be found in the shops of that city. The furniture is to be packed off and shipped for the residence of the Premier of Cape Colony. Mr. Rhode's house was formerly the Government House, and the seat of the Governor when the Cape was in the possession of the Dutch. More recently it was the summer residence of the English Governors of Cape Colony. It is in a pleasant country, about five miles from Cape Town. The house has undergone many alterations, and, with perhaps the exception of the verandah, has little, if any, trace of its Dutch origin. It is approached by a splendidly wooded demesne, and resembles the residence of an English country gentleman. The reception-rooms are very spacious and lofty, and Mr. Rhodes, who is a charming host, entertains with splendid hospitality.

THE last letter of the late Professor Tyndall is believed to have been one which he addressed to Mr. Colles, of the Society of Authors, of which body Professor Tyndall was a Vice-President, as well as one of its earliest and staunchest friends. It is dated December 3, and did not reach its destination till after Dr. Tyndall's death. The following portion of the note is published in "The Author" :—

> Dear Mr. Colles,—I have been "shamefully entreated"—lifted on the wings of hope and then let fall like a simple gravitating mass without a pinion. When I reached England from Switzerland, six weeks ago, my prospects were fair. Three days after my return they became clouded. I was smitten with an attack in the chest, which drove me to my bed, whence I am hardly yet able to rise. This is why I have not acknowledged your friendly note informing me of the kindness of——in undertaking to look over the poems of——. Will you thank him on my behalf ?—Yours very faithfully,
>
> JOHN TYNDALL.

There was, we learn, a postscript containing another message of kindness and friendship.

OF living English centenarians the doyen is probably William Sutton, an inmate of the Thanet Union, now in his 105th year (continues the *World*). Margaret Dobson, of East Herrington, born in 1792, is still able to relate the incidents of the first four years of the century ; the Postmaster of Mortara, in Italy, is just 100, and has seen 78 years' active service under five sovereigns ; and Dr. de Bossy, of Havre, whose centenary was celebrated in the summer, worked with courage and devotion during the last cholera epidemic. Jean Joseph Goovaerts, a Waterloo soldier, still flourishes at Weerde, near Malines and although in all probability England can no longer boast of any survivors of either that battle or the Peninsula, France still pays a pension to Victor-Baillod (101 in April), Constantin Denis ((101 next week), Joseph Rose (100 in April), Jean Rousett, (just 100), and Jean Jacques Sabathier (102 in April. The number of these First Empire pensions in 1882 was 300. On New Year's Day, 1894, they were five, Captain Bayly (the last Peninsular veteran) died in 1893 at Bath, when nearly 100. France lost almost at the same time her only remaining Waterloo officer, General Anthourd de Vraincourt, who wac a sub-lieutenant at the battle. and lived to bo 97.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

AT the concluding meeting of the Commission in Delhi on Wednesday, Rai Bahadur Gursahai Mul, late Assistant Secretary, Punjab Government, said that the use of opium by the poorer class was productive of misery and wretchedness, but its use by the well-to-do class, who could get good food, if the habit was not carried to excess, was seldom found productive of very serious evil consequences.

Hemchandra Sanyal, medical practitioner and teacher of Anatomy, Madrasa Tibbaya, Delhi, stated that the habitual use of opium was very injurious to health. In elderly persons, who were very susceptible to cold and dampness, opium was useful.

Babu Kedar Nath, pleader, and Babu Girdhari Lal, both of Delhi, gave evidence against the use of opium, but were not prepared to advocate the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy lest additional taxation might fall upon the people of India.

Syed Kasir-ud-din, Mohamed Abu-al-Mansoor, author of *Commentaries on the Koran* and a history of Jerusalem, stated that there was no section of the communities in India which did not regard an opium-eater as disgraceful.

Lala Pyari Lal, pleader, of Delhi, said that when opium was taken in excess it produced physical and mental deterioration, but did not necessarily lead to vice.

Sheikh Hafizulla, Honorary Magistrate, and Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, gave evidence unfavourable to the use of opium.

The Hon'ble A. Cadell, member of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, was the first witness examined at Agra, on Thursday. He stated that opium-eating was regarded as innocent and reputable, while opium smoking was looked upon as injurious and disreputable. The people were not willing to bear the cost of the prohibitive measures. Major McRae, Commanding 45th Sikhs, said that the moderate use of opium did more good than harm, and was often beneficial in cases of fatigue and disorders of the stomach. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, of the same regiment, said that not more than fifteen per cent. of the men took opium daily. Opium taken in small doses was as harmless as tea or coffee, and in excess less harmful than alcohol. Subadar Jawala Singh Dho, of the same regiment, testified to the beneficial results from the moderate use of opum. Surgeon-Major Willcocks, Civil Surgeon of Agra, said that the moderate use of opium exercised no deleterious influence on the moral and physical condition of the people. The people looked upon opium as a blessing and entirely deprecated prohibitive measures. Tahsildar Govind Chowdry, of Gowhatta, strongly condemned the opium habit. Old opium-eaters, he said, were unable to work or walk, when they had bowel complaint they soon died off. Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Collector of Agra, spoke in favour of the moderate use of opium, and condemned the excessive use. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien Civil Surgeon of Fyzabad, gave similar evidence. During his long experience of twenty years he had seen less injury result from the use of opium than from the use of alcohol. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Moriarty 3rd Native Infantry, and Civil Surgeon and Jail Superintendent, N.-W. P., said the moderate use of opium had no injurious effect. Medically its temperate use by adults was on a par with the temperate use of alcohol. Surgeon-Captain McTaggart, Superintendent, Central Prison and District Jail, Agra, considered opium as one of God's best gifts ; but like other gifts it could be abused. Even when taken in excess it did not produce any organic disease. Mr. J. S. Meston, Settlement Officer, Budaun, cited figures showing that poppy land acquired in time is held by non-privileged tenants at a rental value of 50 per cent. more than the rental value of land on which other crops are raised.

THE CURRENCY REFORM IN AUSTRIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard,* writing on Jan. 8, says :—The Ministers of Finance of Austria and Hungary, after a three days' conference at Buda-Pesth, have come to an agreement as to the next steps to be taken in the reform of the currency. The object sought is the resumption of payments in specie—that is to say, in gold—and an essential preliminary is the withdrawl from circulation of the State notes issued in 1866, during the war with Prussia, which amount at present to 312,000,000 fl., in notes of the face value of 1, 5, and 50 fl. Besides these State notes, which represent the floating debt of Austria and Hungary, there is the floating debt of Cisleithania, which alone amounts to 100,000,000 fl., in the form of Salt Mine Certificates, bearing interest at from two to three per cent. Finally, there are the notes issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank for 10, 100, and 1,000 fl., against the gold and silver held by the bank but at present not convertible into specie as the funds of the bank are short to the extent of 78,000,000 fl., forcibly taken from it in the form of a loan, also in 1866, which forms an additional floating debt of both Austria and Hungary.

It is clear that, before payments in gold can be resumed by the Austro-Hungrrian Bank, the State notes must be withdrawn, the Salt Certificates converted into regular Government Stock, and the debt of the two States to the bank discharged. To effect these objects the two Governments sold Gold Rentes last year, the equivalent of which lies in the two treasuries in the form of gold coins of the value of 20 and 10 kronen ; but they still need gold to the amount of about 130,000,000 fl., or 13,000,000*l.*, which they could not obtain last year in the then state of the markets. The Rothschild Syndicate, which acted as the banker of the two States in all these transactions, still has on hand, moreover, Gold Rentes to the amount of 52,000,000 fl., —namely, 40,000,000 fl. Austrian, and 12,000,000fl. Hungarian Gold Rentes—which it was not possible to place last year, but for which the equivalent in bullion has been long ago handed over to the two Ministers of Finance. The better to one of the markets, and particularly the approaching conversion of the French Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes into Stock of 3½ or 3 per cent., has prompted an appeal to foreign investors. In the first place, it is proposed to sell the 52,000,000 fl. of Gold Rentes in the hands of the Rothschild Syndicate, and if that operation succeeds, to invite subscriptions for the rest of the Gold Rentes which the two Ministers of Finance have to issue respectively in order to obtain the 130,000,000 fl. in gold still wanted.

The latter operation will take time, and those concerned are in no hurry, but the opportunity for placing the loans is not to be lost, and in order favourably to influence the opinion of foreign investors in regard to the Austro-Hungarian finances, Bills will be shortly introduced in the Parliaments of Vienna and Buda-Pesth, empowering the respective Governments to withdraw from circulation 100,000,000 fl. of State notes during the current year, and another 100,000,000 fl. next year. The State notes of the face value of 1 fl., of which 67,000,000 are out, will disappear altogether, and the rest will consist of notes of the value of 5 and 50 fl. This would create a famine in the means of circulation if no corresponding provision were made. Consequently, the two exchequers will, out of their stock of gold coins, place kronen pieces placed to the value of 160,000,000 fl. at the disposal of the bank, which, its store of gold being thus increased, will have the right to issue fresh bank-notes to a corresponding amount. The bank will pay back partly in State notes, which will be at once destroyed, and partly in silver. There would still remain 40,000,000 fl. in State notes, which are also to be exchanged either for gold or silver.

This transaction will offer no difficulties, but as the Bank must materially assist in it, and its charter expires in four years, negotiations for its renewal are at once to be begun. Among the conditions will be a definite arrangement as to the 78,000,000 fl. which the two States still owe to the bank. The amount will probably be converted into a special Government stock, bearing interest, and, as a set-off, the bank will have to share its profits with the two exchequers, in return for its privileged position. Provisionally, the bank has undertaken to assist the two Ministers of Finance in the gold operations by selling every day its foreign bills of exchange at a fixed price, based upon the market value of gold the day before, in order to avoid the rapaid fluctuations in the rate of exchange which last autumn greatly injured legitimate foreign trade. As the bank generally holds foreign bills to the amount of about 30,000,000 fl., it will have complete control of the exchange market in this country, and the two Ministers hope thereby to dictate the quotations of gold against notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. But the plan cannot be a complete success until the rest of the State notes are also withdrawn, and for that it will be necessary to place the remainder of the loans on foreign markets. Consequently everything depends on the temper of those markets during the next few months.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., with the Overland Mails of January 12, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut G M Franks
Mr and Mrs Ross
Miss Ross
Mr T G Sykes
Mr G R Gawthorne
Mr Mitchell
Lieut and Mrs Stewart
Mr Pennie
Mr G Timmiss
Mr S Timmis
Mr J D W Bean
Mrs Hall and 3 daughters

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Metcalfe
Mr C J K Watson
Dr Mobeck
Mr Yorke Smith
Mr F Kilvert
Mr G S C Colville
Mr C H M Critchley
Mr and Mrs Manuk
Mrs Manuk
Col Prideaux
Maj Railward
Mr and Mrs C W Bolton
Mr A H Thomas
Mr Boyd
General Playfair
Mrs A Addison
Miss Young
Mr Gut
Mr Chamberlain

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Stevens
Mr and Mrs Rowe

FROM ADEN.

Rev P B Harrison
Surg-Capt Edye
Maj A M Renny
Mr Discours
Maj Von Wissman
Mr Sutton
Dr Bumellar

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Osborne.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough-house on Monday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess on Rutland at Belvoir Castle, Grantham.

Her Majesty on Tuesday received the gratifying intelligence of the betrothal, at Coburg, of her grandson the Grand Duke of Hesse with her granddaughter Princess Victoria Melita, second daughter of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman stated that the Government intended to introduce the eight hours day system at the Ordnance factories. The consideration of the postponed clauses of the Parish Councils Bill was then entered upon, and occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Monday, a new clause in the Parish Councils Bill was proposed by Mr. H. Fowler, providing for the compulsory hiring of land for allotments, and an amendment moved by Mr. Chaplin, giving the owner the option of requiring the parish council to purchase instead of hiring his land, was rejected by 129 votes to 78. On Tuesday, the same clause was further discussed, and ultimately agreed to with slight modification. Mr. H. Fowler afterwards proposed certain changes in the definition clause affecting ecclesiastical charities, which were eventually carried after several amendments intended further to protect the interests of the Church had been rejected on a division. The Committee stage of the Bill was then concluded. On Wednesday Mr. J. Austin called attention to the report of the Commission on the Featherstone riots, and moved that compensation ought to be awarded to the families of two men who were killed and to six other men who were injured by the firing of the military. Mr. Asquith, while holding that no legal claim existed on the part of these persons to compensation, promised to consider a proposal for granting them a compassionate allowance. The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

POLITICAL.

Lord Willoughby de Eresby (Conservative) and Mr. H. J. Torr (Gladstonian) were nominated on Saturday as candidates for the representation of the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire. The polling took place yesterday, but the result will not be declared till this afternoon.

Speaking at Prescot, near Liverpool, on Tuesday night, Mr. Forwood, M. P., contended that the Government programme of ship construction, so far as it was known, was quite inadequate, being much smaller than that of France and Russia.

Lord R. Churchill writing to a correspondent who asked his opinion on bimetallism, describes it as "a mischievous heresy," and points to the calamities which the long and desperate attempt of the Republican party to give an artificial value to silver has brought upon the United States as a warning to the British people.

IRELAND.

The men Nolan and Mearna, charged with the murder of Patrick Reid in Cardiff-lane, Dublin, were again brought before the police magistrate on Friday, the 5th instant, when counsel for the Crown said he was instructed by the Attorney-General to apply for a further remand, which that official declared to be, in his opinion, necessary in the interests of justice. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Q.C., on behalf of the prisoners, strongly opposed the application, but after some argument the magistrate granted it.

At Cork Assizes, on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice O'Brien, two men were convicted of "moonlighting" in county Clare in June last, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

During a violent gale on the southern coast of Ireland on Monday, a Belfast barque, the Colleen, from Talcahuano for Queenstown, with wheat, was driven ashore on the rocks near Ballycotton, and soon began to break up. Four of the crew were rescued by the coastguard, but the rest—ten in number—including the captain, were drowned.

GENERAL.

According to our Plymouth Correspondent, the Admiralty have resolved on the construction of four first-class battleships of the Magnificent class, four gunboats of a new type, and 32 torpido-boat destroyers, instead of 20, as was originally contemplated. The construction of the two swift cruisers Powerful and Terrible is also to be at once taken in hand.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on Tuesday night at the Hotel Metropole, Miss Flora L. Shaw read a paper on "The Australian Outlook," as it had presented itself to her personal observation. She dealt with several of the problems in connexion with the social, political, and economic organization and progress of the Australian colonies. In the discussion which followed, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Andrew Clarke, the Bishop of Brisbane, Mr. Hogan, M.P., Sir R. Herbert, and others took part.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the first Administrator of Mashonaland, delivered an address on Monday afternoon at a meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Sir A. Rollit, M.P., on Zambesia : its capabilities for commercial expansion and development." The chairman, Sir G. Bowen, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr Beith, M. P., and others joined in the subsequent discussion.

At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, James Flood, 25, a Norwegian was convicted of having defrauded several master mariners of sums amounting to nearly £3,000 on pretence of giving them appointments in command of ships, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At the same Court, Thomas Riley, known as "The King of the Coiners," pleaded guilty to the uttering of counterfeit coin, and was sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude.

Chas. E. Lindus, 44, was charged at the Mansion-house on Wednesday with shooting his wife, Eliza Lindus, and Mr. G. Jacobs, solicitor, Old Jewry, at the office of the latter. The accused, who was arrested after a severe struggle, was remanded for a week. The two wounded persons are now in a critical condition.

At Bow-street, on Wednesday, Charles and Emily Clara Zierenberg were remanded for a week on bail on a charge of perjury in connection with the libel action recently brought by them against Mr. Labouchere.

At the North London Police Court on Tuesday, Emily Neuber, 15, nurse-girl, was again examined and further remanded on a charge of having murdered the infant daughter of Mr. Solomon Myers, Amhurst-road, Hackney, by the administration of acetic acid.

A heavy fall of snow in London and all over the country caused serious inconvenience to railway and other traffic. The temperature was also unusually low for several days together, and many accidents, some of which proved fatal, occurred from the bursting of kitchen boilers through the severe frost. On Tuesday, however, the thermometer rose, and a rapid thaw set in, accompanied by rain.

At Nottingham, on Monday, two bank clerks, aged respectively 21 and 19, were remanded on a charge of having stolen Bank of England notes of the value of £1,500, which they ought to have posted to Birmingham. The prisoners were arrested at Brighton with most of the money still in their possession.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg.-Gen. Saunders, Ben. (Ret.) ; Surg.-Capt. W. H. M. Ingham, Mad., M.S. ; Surg.-Gen. R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., Ben. (Ret) ; Major Cavendish C. Fitzroy ; Surg. Col. A. H. Hilson, C.I.E., M.D. ; Mr. J. Byng ; Bishop J. S. Hill ; Mrs. W. M. Thackeray ; Georgiana Maria, Lady Wolverton ; Hon. Mrs. Nassau Jocelyn ; Lady Pilkington.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SUBSIDY OF FRENCH STEAMERS IN MAURITIUS.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, January 8, Admiral Field asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to Colonial Report No. 92, Mauritius, p. 10, art. 32, wherein it was stated that 80,000 Rs. were paid in 1892 as a subsidy to the Messageries Maritimes Company for ocean mail packets, and 7,500*l.* was paid to the British India Steam Company jointly by the Colonial and Imperial Governments for similar services ; whether Her Majesty's Government had sanctioned this subsidising of foreign shipping companies when English firms could be found willing to undertake the work ; whether the British India Steam Company had been invited to carry the additional mails on the payment of the aforesaid 80,000 Rs. and had refused ; and whether some arrangement could be made for the service to be performed by one or more of the 117 British steamers which were reported at p. 8 to have entered Port Louis as against 36 French steamers.

Mr. Buxton : The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State has for many years past sanctioned the payment by the Mauritius Government of a mail subsidy to the Messageries Company. He has, of course, no power to compel the Legislature of Mauritius to subsidise an English firm. Two English lines of steamers convey mails to Mauritius—the Donald Currie Company, via the Cape and Natal, and the British India Steam Company from Colombo. The latter service was for a time subsidised by both the Imperial and Colonial Governments ; it is now continued without a subsidy, but the Colonial Government undertake to send by that route Indian emigrants returning to India at Government expense. The answer to the third question is in the negative. Her Majestys Government would be glad if the mail service could be performed by English vessels ; but no other line of steamers makes such direct and expeditious voyages from Europe to Mauritius as the Mesageries, and this being so, the colony not unnaturally prefers to subsidise them.

Admiral Field : Can the hon. gentleman tell us of of any English companies which are subsidised by a foreign Government ? (Cheers.)

Mr. Buxton : No., Sir. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hanbury asked whether the subsidy to the Messageries Maritimes was for one year or a term of years.

Mr. Buxton : I think it is for three years, but the hon. member had better put the question down. We here at home have no control over the subsidies granted by colonial Governments except in negativing their proposals. We cannot insist on one line being subsidised instead of another..

OFFICERS AND THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

Admiral Field asked the Secretary of State for War whether be could inform the House of the number of Army officers who had passed the required examination in the Russian language since the approval by the War Office and Treasury of regulations awarding gratuities of 150*l.* each to officers who so qualified ; and whether there was any limit upon the number who might pass the said examination and the date when these regulations came into force.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman : Since the reward for passing in the Russian language was fixed at 150*l.*, twenty-two officers have passed. Of these six belonged to the British forces and sixteen to the Indian Staff Corps. The question of the limit to the number granted the reward has not arisen, as the sum voted has not hitherto been reached. The present regulations came into force in January 1891.

In answer to a further question by Admiral Field, Mr. E. Robertson said : Arrangements have been made to grant gratuities of 150*l.* each to officers of the Royal Navy or Royal Marines who pass the necessary qualifying examination in Russian before the Civil Service Commissioners, not more than three such gratuities to be paid in any one year. Lieutenant Crowther has been paid the gratuity of 150*l.*

TROOPS RETURNED FROM INDIA.

Sir A. Acland-Hood asked the Secretary for War if it was intended to send the 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, on their arrival in England from India in February, to be quartered in the Plymouth Forts, and whether there were troops now in garrison at Plymouth which were available for duty at the forts.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman replied that the allocation of troops within a command rested entirely with the the general officer commanding. He believed it was usual to place the battalion last arrived from India in the forts, but there were three other battalions available for service in the forts if required.

Sir A Acland Hood asked whether, in view of the verdict of the coroner's jury which inqired into the sad deaths of men recently returned from India at Portsmouth last November the Secretary for War would give a guarantee that troops just returned from exceptionally hot climates would not be placed during the winter in cold and exposed barracks.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman said he had consulted officers who had themselves served in those forts, and they said there was no excessive cold though there was a considerable amount of damp. The melancholy deaths at Portsmouth were due to exceptional causes.

THE BALLADHUN MURDER CASE.

On Thursday, Jan. 11, Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : If the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the decision of Justices Prinsep and Ameer Ali on the Balladhun murder case in the Criminal Appellate Court of Calcutta, on December 11. And, if he is aware that on August7 last four Manipuris were sentenced to death and three others to penal servitude for life for the murder of one Cockburn, his paramour, and his servant at Balladhun, in Assam, upon the sole evidence of two approvers, who were arrested at the same time ; that the case was referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judge for confirmation of the sentence of death, and that an appeal was also lodged before the same Court by the prisoners : that in giving judgment the High Caurt Judges stated that the difficulties of the case had been increased by serious irregularities in the proceedings at every stage, before the police, before two Magistrates who at various times interposed during the police investigation, before the committing Magistrate, and at the trial in the Sessions Court ; that the Sessions Judge refused to admit as evidence the dying deposition of the murdered woman, who swore that the men who committed the murder were not Manipuris at all, but Mussulmans and a Cabuli, and that it was the distinct duty of the prosecutor to submit, and of the Sessions Judge to admit, so important a piece of evidence ; that the Sessions Magistrate refused to allow prisoner's counsel to cross-examine, the High Court Judges declaring that such a practice has never come under the notice of either of them, and the unfairness of such course is so obvious that they could not understand how it could be adopted or defended ; that the evidence of the approvers, on which the convictions entirely depend, has been obtained under circumstances of much irregularity, tending to throw great suspicion on it : that it was clear that the approvers had been tutored, and had been obtained under pressure by the police : that the statements had been got from them in consequence of inducements and promises without the terms of section 24 of the Evidence Act : that these prisoners were detained in police custody for very long terms under authority of various orders of the district Magistrate improperly given ; that the district Magistrate refused to allow the prisoner when brought before him to communicate with their pleader, which was most arbitrary and improper ; and that, in consequence of such numerous and serious irregularities in the course of the proceeding before and during the trial, all of which must have seriously prejudiced the prisoners, all the prisoners were acquitted ; and if so, will the Secretary of State take some prompt action with regard to the Magistrates and police officers involved in this trial, who have been censured by the High Court Judges, pending a searching public inquiry into their conduct.

Mr. G. Russell : The Secretary of State will inquire from the Government of India as to the circumstances of this case, and ask whether they consider it necessary that any special examination should take place into the matter.

Mr. Caine asked whether the India Office has received a full statement of the decision of the High Court of Calcutta in this case, which had appeared in all the Indian newspapers.

Mr. G. Russell : No, Sir. We have only had the newspaper accounts. The Secretary of State will not take any steps until he has received a full account.

Mr. Chine asked whether he was to understand that a full inquiry would be made.

Mr. G. Russell said the Government of India would be asked to give a full account of the case.

THE NOAKHALI MURDER CASE.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the decision of Justice Trevelyan and Rampini, in the Criminal Appeal Court at Calcutta, last November, in the case known as the Noakhali murder case, in which two men were sentenced to be hanged and two others to transportation for life, and whether he was aware that the Sessions Judges of Noakhali convicted on uncorroborated evidence of an approver, and that the the High Court Judge in their decision stated that they thought it exceedingly dangerous to act upon evidence of this description, discharging two of the prisoners altogether, and commuting the sentence of death on the other two to transportation, and if so, whether he would order a public inquiry into the conduct of this case by the Noakhali Sessions Judge.

Mr. G. Russell : The Secretary of State knows nothing of the case in question, but he will ask the Government of India about it.

Mr. Caine : In consequence of the extremely insufficient and unsatisfactory replies I have received to these question, I wish to give notice that next session I shall move a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the administration of criminal justice in the remoter parts of India by

Sessions Judges is such as to bring the law into contempt and make it a terror to the law-abiding, and that the subject should be inquired into by a committee of experts.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Curzon asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the answer of the Indian Government had been received to the despatch of the Secretary of State on the resolution passed by this House with reference to simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in India and England, and, if so, whether he would lay the same upon the table of the House.

Mr. G. Russell: The despatch referred to has been received and is under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The papers will be presented to the House as soon as the correspondence is complete.

Mr. Paul asked whether the correspondence would be laid before the House during the present session.

Mr. G. Russell: I imagine not.

COINAGE OF RUPEES BY INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Sir J. Gorst asked the Under Secretary for India whether the Native State of Partabghar, with 80,000 inhabitants, was minting silver at the rate of 60,000 in a day; while a still smaller State was pouring out 500,000 Rs. a day; and the present issue of those States in a single day exceeded the whole coinage during the past thirty years; whether this action of the Native States accounted for the large importation of silver into India since the coinage of the rupee in the Government mints of India had been stopped; whether the purpose of this stoppage would be frustrated if the free coinage of silver in all the Native mints of India were carried on at the same rate as in Partabghar; and what steps it was proposed to take in order to counteract the proceedings of the Native States.

Mr. G. Russell stated that he had no positive information on this point; but he had thought the question of so much importance that, in the regrettable absence of his noble friend the Secretary of State, he had caused a telegram to be sent to the Government of India to ask if they could substantiate the statement of the hon. member.

Sir J. Gorst proposed to put the question on the following day, if the hon. gentleman thought he would have information.

Mr. G. Russell: Yes.

Sir D. Macfarlane asked whether the rupees manufactured in Native States would be current as legal tender in British India.

Mr. G. Russell: Current, but not legal tender.

RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR INDIA.

Sir A. Hickman asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the India office whether the Secretary of State for India had lately given instructions for a large order for steel railway tires, which were required for an Indian railway, to be sent to Belgium the price quoted by the Belgum maker was lower than had been quoted by the best English firms, and whether he had also given instructions for an order for 9,000 tons of steel sleepers to be sent to Belgium, though the difference in price in the latter case was only 10s. per ton; whether any stipulations as regarded rate of wages or sweating were imposed upon foreign contractors by the English Government; whether he was aware that the President of the Local Government Board had lately, by circular, called the attention of the local authorities to the scarcity of employment which now existed in many parts of the country, and to the great probability of its becoming more general and being intensified during the winter months; and whether he would endeavour to induce his Department to give employment to British workmen as much as possible, by giving their orders at home, even if the cost was a little greater.

Mr. G. Russell: The hon. member's question presumably refers to the guaranteed railway companies, and not to the State railways which are under the direct control of the Secretary of State in Council. As regards the State railways no such orders as those referred to by the hon. member have been placed. One of the guaranteed companies has recently given an order for 9,000 tons of steel sleepers, but to an English, not a foreign firm. (Hear, hear.) The same company is at present engaged in negotiations with a foreign firm for some tiers, and that, I believe, is the only ground for the question. Having regard to the importance attached to the subject, I will endeavour to see whether they cannot be obtained in England. (Cheers.)

A BRITISH FORCE ATTACKED BY FRENCH TROOPS.

Owing to a deplorable mistake, a fight occurred on December 23rd between British and French forces at Warina, in the Conno country of West Africa. In appears that the British troops, under Colonel Ellis, were in camp, when they were suddenly attacked, early in the morning, by a French party, under Lieutenant Maritz, from Port Farana, composed of 30 Senegalese sharpshooters and 1,200 native auxliaries. Our troops though taken by surprise and greeted with a heavy fire, seem to have replied vigorously. The assailants were repelled, and the French commander, mortally wounded, was brought into the British camp, where he died a few hours later. He explained that in the moonlight he and his followers had mistaken the white campaigning costume of the British officers for the dress of Arab chiefs who were supposed to be commanding a force of Sofas. He also said his native allies had assured him that the British were Sofas. Our loss is reported by Colonel Ellis to be Lieutenants Liston and Wroughton, a sergeant-major and four privates of the West India Regiment, and Captain Lendy and two privates of the constabulary killed, and 18 men wounded. On the other side, besides Lieutenant Maritz, ten of the Senegalese were killed. It is stated that Warina, the scene of the affair, was well within the British sphere of influence.

The British expedition in question started from Sierra Leone some four weeks ago. The troops consisted of 120 frontier police and some 430 men of the West India Regiment. The expedition was despatched for the purpose of punishing the Sofas, a marauding tribe which had recently given considerable trouble within the British sphere of influence. The French Government was at the time duly informed of the despatch of the British expedition, and of its objects and scope. The colonial authorities were aware that French troops were also engaged in punishing the Sofas under Ahmay Samadoo, a powerful local chieftain, whose territory extends for a long distance in both the British and French spheres of influence in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone. It is against the portion of this tribe which was driven under pressure of the French into the territory of Kouranko within the British sphere that the British expedition is operating. It was not known that the French troops were so far south as to make it possible for them to come in contact with the British expedition. The French troops are known to be principally black soldiers, who have been recruited in Senegal and the surrounding district. The British sphere has been definitely delimitated from that of French by the convention of 1891-2.

Captain E. A. W. Lendy, who belonged to the West India Regiment, joined the Army in 1887. He served in the operations against the slave-traders at Foulah Town and the surrounding district, on the West Coast of Africa, in 1889; and received the medal of the Distinguished Service Order for his services. He had latterly been serving with the Sierra Leone Police.

Lieutenant R. E. Liston, of the West India Regiment, entered the Army in 1890. He served with the expedition to the Tambaka country in 1892, and was present at the capture of Tambi. Mr. C. Wroughton was a second lieutenant in the same regiment. He joined the Army in 1892.

Lieutenant Gaston Maxime Maritz was 25 years of age, and was the second son of General Maritz, who under Faidherbe helped to govern Senegal. Entering the army at 18, M. Maritz was promoted to be sub-lieutenant in 1890, and lieutenant in 1892. His elder brother, Lieutenant Paul Maritz, was long stationed at Dinguiray, where he had to restrain the Sofas, who went to the Dialoukis to exchange captives for cattle.

The Paris *Figaro* regards the collision between the English and French troops in West Africa as a powerful argument in favour of the principle of a buffer State.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th January, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,37,000	3,74,000	4,000	5,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	224	2	308
For previous 1 week of half-year.	1,05,000	2,51,000	4,660	3,61,000
Total for 2 weeks ..	2,43,000	6,23,000	8,000	8,79,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year......	1,05,403	3,17,092	5,825	4,28 320
Per mile of Ry do.	63	189	4	256
Total to corresponding date do.	2,03,245	6,49,470	11,904	8,64,619

Increase for the week .... Rs. 86,681
Do. to date .... „ 14,435

ENGLAND AND THE AMEER.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the leader of the British Mission to Afghanistan, and Mr. T. S. Pyne, who has been in the confidential employ of the Ameer for over eight years, arrived in London on Saturday evening, Jan. 6, having travelled *via* Brindisi and Calais. Both appeared to be in the best of health. Although it had been generally expected that they would meet Lord Elgin at Brindisi, no meeting took place, the express by which Sir Mortimer and Mr. Pyne travelled having passed the Viceregal train early on Saturday morning near Paris.

A representative of Reuter's Agency met Sir Mortimer Durand and Mr. Pyne on landing at Dover. In the course of conversation Sir Mortimer said he had but little to add to what has already been telegraphed to England with regard to his Mission.

"The relations between the Ameer and the Government of India," he said, "are perfectly satisfactory, and I feel assured that Abdur Rahman will loyally carry out all the arrangements made with me. We fully discussed every detail of the questions pending between Great Britain and Afghanistan, and, I am happy to say, reached a thoroughly satisfactory result with regard to them all. The Ameer is perfectly straightforward and reasonable. Afghanistan seems to be quieting down and getting reduced to order, and there are evidences that the Ameer's authority is being firmly established, and in the outlying parts, where difficulties have occurred, matters are now quiet. Abdur Rahman is a man of very strong character, and exercises a firm rule over an unruly people. I must again refer to the hospitality and personal kindness which my Mission met with in the Ameer's domininions. It was beyond all praise, and was most gratifying and satisfactory."

Sir Mortimer Durand returns to India at the expiration of his three months' leave.

Mr. Pyne was very circumspect in remarks concerning Afghan internal policy, but, in the course of a long interview, gave the following interesting details:—

"Although in bygone times people thought I was wrong in supporting the Ameer, it is now generally admitted that what I said has proved to be true. I have for nearly nine years enjoyed the Ameer's confidence, and I unhesitatingly say that England has to-day no greater friend than Abdur Rahman. There have been a few difficulties in his dominions, owing to the coming together of Western and Eastern ideas; but these frictions required as a lubricator straight-forward and perfectly plain interpretation rather than a diplomatic rendering. In the past I upheld the Ameer through thick and thin, and it is my pleasure to continue these relations with his Highness. As an Englishman I feel proud of the influence which I have with the Ameer—I, a single Christian among millions of Mahomedans. I feel proud of the trust and confidence reposed in me for so many years, and of the satisfactory results which have accrued from my residence in Cabul.

"These results have been of two kinds: First, towards the Afghans, by the introduction of civilising influences among them; and second, from a political point of view, by taking advantage of the Ameer's confidence to further the interests of my country. The wisdom and farsightedness of the Government of India in sending to the Ameer's capital Sir Mortimer Durand whose one anxiety was to be absolutely above-board in everything, cannot be too highly commended. The Ameer has been much struck with her clear manner in which all the negotiations have been conducted, and great credit is due to the Mission as a body for trusting themselves into the hands of the Afghans absolutely and completely, without military escort. This undoubtedly had for its primary foundation absolute confidence in the Ameer's power to control the masses of his fanatical and unscrupulous people. As one of the Ameer's officials I felt personally pleased that the Government of India had sufficient confidence in Abdur Rahman to allow political officers to embark on a mission which might, when we consider the catastrophes which have taken place in Afghanistan in connection with Government officers and Missinons, have resulted very differently to that so brilliantly conducted by Sir Mortimer Durand.

"One of the next things to be done in order further to cement the friendship between the Afghan nation and the British, is a visit to England of his Highness the Ameer, or of his sons. And as I know this to be well within the range of probability, I am naturally anxious that the matter shall become a *fait accompli*. The inportance of such a visit is too vast to need any comment. It would alter the tone and aspect of the Afghan's knowledge of England's greatness, and would transform it from a superficial knowledge to a deep and well grounded knowledge. Personally, I feel that the Ameer's interests are as much mine as are those of my own countrymen. The interests of the two nations are identical. This is no new opinion. It has been my firm belief for eight years that Afghanistan has wanted the friendship of England, and the result of the British Mission has more than confirmed this."

Speaking on the subject of the succession to the Afghan Throne, Mr. Pyne said:—"I cannot express an opinion, which may, after all, be only baseless. Time alone can settle the question. The Ameer is now in better health than for many years. Many of his Highness's infirmities were easily traceable to political troubles. Now as he is practically free from mental anxiety on this score, there is every reason to believe that this question can be allowed to remain for the present."

Mr. Pyne felt that he was not justified in saying anything about the reported action of Russia in the Ameer's dominions, as this was a matter between the Government of India and Abdur Rahman. "True," he said, "the Russian General Vannovsky started, at the head of a small Russian force, to cross Afghan territory, in order to collect tolls from a Russian Customs station on their frontier; but this was palpably bluff, intended to postpone the advance of the British Mission; and the Ameer, as proof of his confidence in England, permitted Sir Mortimier to proceed to Kabul, much to the disgust of the Russians, who forthwith retreated. Fears of successful Russian intrigue can once and for ever be banished. The Ameer is as true as steel to his own country, and to the interests of the Government of India. There is absolutely nothing to be feared on this account. The primary reason that Lord Robert's Mission was abandoned is to be found in the fact that his Lordship, as Commander-in-Chief in India, could not have travelled without a large military escort, and as this was rumoured to be larger than the Ameer thought prudent, he, in a perfectly courteous manner, declined to receive it. Naturally the entry of a large British force into Afghanistan would have lowered his *prestige*, and would have looked more like a mission of dictation than one of peace. That this was the Ameer's sole reason has been amply demonstrated by the great success of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission."

Mr. Pyne returns to Cabul in April, after making certain purchases for the Afghan Government.

Sir Mortimer Durand, says the *Daily News*, has put the crowning touch to his good fortune by successfully encountering an interviewer at Dover. Mr. Pyne, who directs the Amee's workshops, was with him on his return to this country, and he showed the same discretion as his travelling companion. Both are evidently keenly alive to the fact that the Ameer reads the English newspapers, and Mr. Pyne, at least, knows that he will have to return. He is an extraordinary man—one of the kind that seems to appear whenever the country wants them. He has probably done us much service in Afghanistan. He has been in Cabul for years and has made himself indispensable to the Ameer by organising a sort of infant Woolwich there, for the manufacture of munitions of war. He is pardonably proud of a fact that he, a single Englishman and Christian, has lived all that time among so many millions of fanatical Mahomedans. It is a strange experience. For the first year at least, a man's first business on waking in the morning must be to assure himself that he still has his head on his shoulders. Both Sir Mortimer and Mr. Pyne seem to think that we have quite won the Ameer's goodwill. It is no small conquest, for when he first came to the throne he detested us most cordially. Luckily he detested the Russians more. Now, as Mr. Pyne puts it, in the expressive vocabulary of the workshop, all friction has been removed by the timely action of a lubricator. Sir Mortimer testifies to the Ameer's success as a ruler. He has had no light task. According to Sir Lepel Griffin, the Afghans are the least civilised, in nature and in grain, of all the races with which we have come in contact. He describes them as fierce, bloodthirsty, fanatical, and treacherous, with courage for their highest virtue. The man who has found out how to keep them in order must be a remarkable character. When Sir Lepel first met Abdur Rahman the great mass of the nobles were opposed to him, his followers were badly clothed and badly armed, and his capital was occupied by a powerful British army. Yet he showed a frankness, equanimity, indifference to good or evil fortune, and generally, a faculty for keeping his head up, which marked the born ruler. It is evident that the one thing we have to do, to enjoy his continued confidence, is to send no more armed missions to his country. He objected to a visit from Lord Roberts, because Lord Roberts, as Commander-in-Chief, would have required a large escort. Sir Mortimer Durand put his life in the Ameer's hands, and he has brought it safely away with him, and has succeeded in every detail of a difficult mission. It was, in fact, the confidence trick in high political affairs, and wholly adapted to worthy ends. The Ameer is so charmed that he is pining for an opportunity of showing confidence in his turn; and there is some probability of his paying a visit to this country. He will be extremely well received.

AN ANARCHIST'S CONFESSIONS.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The Anarchist Vaillant was put upon his trial at the Seine Assizes in Paris on Wednesday (June 10), for throwing the bomb which exploded in the Chamber of Deputies, injuring many of those present, both on the floor of the House and in the Strangers' Galleries on the 9th ultimo. Vaillant is a man of middle height, with dark chestnut hair and beard. His eyes are very bright and restless. He wore an overcoat with astrakan collar and cuffs. When brought into Court between two municipal guards he waved his hand to some one among the audience.

In reply to the Public Prosecutor, Vaillant stated his name and age in a loud, clear voice. He is thirty-two years old, and described himself as a commercial clerk. Prisoner glanced at a bundle of notes which he had prepared, apparently with the intention of reading a declaration to the Court. Eighteen witnesses were called, and answered to their names.

Interrogated by the presiding Judge as to his antecedents, Vaillant admitted that he had been several times sent to prison for theft. This, he said, was due to the unjust social conditions of the time.

The President—It was at Choisy le Roy that you conceived the idea of blowing up the Chamber of Deputies?

Prisoner—Yes.

The President—But you were without the money necessary to carry out that project?

Prisoner—Yes; but I received 100 francs from a "cambrioleur" (thief, burglar.)

The President—And M. Paul Reclus also gave you 20 francs?

Prisoner—It was Madame Reclus who gave me the 20 francs as charity. The cambrioleur, too, was ignorant of the purpose to which I intended to devote the money.

In answer to further questions, Vaillant stated that it was M. Angelier, Deputy for Corbeil, who gave him the ticket by which he gained admission to the Chamber on the 9th ultimo.

The President—Your bomb failed to execute your purpose in consequence of a push given to your arm by someone sitting near you?

Prisoner—Just so.

The President—Among those at whom you more particularly wished to strike was, I think, M. Casimir-Perier, the Premier?

Prisoner—Not at all. I had nothing against him more than against any of the others. All members of the Government are alike.

The President—You injured a number of spectators in the public galleries?

Prisoner—That was not my fault. It was at the Deputies that my bomb was aimed. I should have preferred to strike every Deputy present rather than a single person among those who were seated around me in the gallery. I aimed at the Deputies alone, for they are the principal authors of the existing social wrongs. I only acted as I did because I am carrying on social war against parasites.

The President—Your intention, it appears, was to make a speech immediately after you had perpetrated the outrage?

Prisoner—Yes. I should have explained to the Deputies why I had acted against them in this manner.

The President—But your intention and your conduct in this respect were inconsistent. You were the first to leave the Chamber.

The Prisoner—No. I was the last to leave.

The President—You attempted to escape.

The Prisoner—That is false.

The President—Finding the shutter of a window closed, you broke a pane in order to open it, with the object of escaping, and the sentinel on duty only stopped you on presenting his bayonet.

Prisoner—That is false.

Interrogated closely as to whether his object was to kill or only to wound, Vaillant maintained that he had no desire to take life. It was, he asserted, to avoid causing death that he filled the saucepan with nails. If I had wanted to kill, he added, I should have filled the bomb with cartridges. But, at the same time, I declare that I should prefer to see two or three hundred Deputies killed rather than a single one among the other persons present injured. My act would in that case only have had a greater effect in advancing the cause I am fighting for.

Subsequently Valliant asked to be allowed to make an explanation. Receiving permission, he dwelt at some length upon his poverty and destitution, his struggle for life and to provide for his wife and child. In the end, he added, I said to myself, "Work? What is the use? To see my wife and child die of starvation. Why go on?" Then I threw my bomb. (Sensation.) Proceeding to read his statement, the prisoner asserted in a melodramatic manner that his act was the outcome of the miseries which the people endured. Whole families were starving, and a curse was upon those who left them to perish. When things came to such a pass they were apt to see the heads of those who exploited the people carried on the end of pikes. It was the iniquities perpetrated under the existing social system that led courageous men like himself to put forward the demands of the labouring classes. Bombs were the immediate outcome of the wretchedness prevailing among the masses of the people. The prisoner went on to dilate upon the regenerated state of society which he desired to bring about, concluding with these words:—"In my duel against society, I have only wounded my adversaries. Strike me in my turn if you will; but what will be the verdict pronounced against you in the history of nations?" (Renewed sensation.)

Evidence for the prosecution was then called.

M. Laugier, who was also a spectator of the outrage, stated that he saw Vaillant break a window in attempting to escape. Two other witnesses corroborated this statement.

A soldier who was on duty at the Chamber spoke to having stopped Vaillant in his flight by presenting his bayonet at his breast.

Evidence for the defence was then called.

M. Benon, a member of the Municipal Council of Paris, stated that he had known the prisoner, and would never have believed him capable of such an outrage. Several other witnesses gave similar evidence.

After speeches by counsel the jury retired at 5-35, and were absent twenty-five minutes. On their return, they gave in a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of assassination with premeditation, and without extenuating circumstances.

On hearing the verdict read out, Vaillant said:—That means death. Very well, I thank you.

The Court, after a brief consultation, passed sentence of death upon the prisoner. As Vaillant was being led out he shouted "Vive l'Anarchie."

Vaillant, who, on entering and leaving the Court, walked with a slight limp arising from the wound in his knee, maintained throughout the proceedings an attitude of reserved composure, amounting almost to unconcern. He smiled and nodded once or twice to persons whom he recognised among the audience, but the expression of his mouth was for the most part concealed by his thick moustache and short pointed beard. The impression he made upon those who observed him was that of a resolute and daring man, who would not shrink from any deed, however hazardous, to attain the end he had set before him.

During the absence of the jury bets upon the result were freely exchanged by those in Court. When the jury brought in their verdict, Maitre Labori shook hands with the prisoner; and after the Judge had pronounced sentence, Vaillant made a nervous movement with his hand, passing it round his neck in a manner which was singularly suggestive of the fate which he knew to be in store for him. His parting cry of "Vive l'Anarchie" was very weak and faint, and the sitting terminated without further incident.

Some excitement was caused in the Court by the report that an unexploded bomb with an extinguished fuse attached had been discovered within the precincts of the Palais de Justice. It appeared upon inquiry, however, that the so-called bomb, was nearly a silly practical joke. It proved to be nothing more dangerous than a sardine-box filled with sand and sawdust.

Vaillant has refused to sign an appeal to the Court of Cassation against the death sentence passed upon him by the Assize Court.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 27.

10 p.m. ... ... 75·3

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28.

6 a.m. ... ... 72·0
10 a.m. ... ... 76·0
2 p.m. ... ... 79·3
4 p.m. ... ... 78·4

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

STABILITY OF BRITISH WARSHIPS.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS ABOUT THE RESOLUTION.

The Right Hon. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty in the late Government, addressed a Conservative and Unionist meeting at Prescot, near Liverpool, on Tuesday, Jan. 9. He said the question of the navy was of greater importance to-day than ever before within his recollection. Disquieting reports had appeared in the public press with regard to the seaworthyness of one of their most important (and he believed most powerful) warships, the Resolution. Great anxiety had been caused by the accounts given of her bad behaviour at sea in a gale of wind, as compared with a small cruiser of less than 1,000 tons which was in her company. The country was told that immense quantities of water had got below, that the ship had a marvellous escape, that rivets had loosened, and the vessel had begun to leak badly, and finally that the captain had signalled to the small gunboat that he would have to bear up against the gale, but that if the gunboat could ride it out and continue her voyage well and good. The Resolution was a vessel of over 14,000 tons, and was one of the eight battleships constructed by the late Government, at a cost, including her armament, of not far short of a million of money. He as a member of the Admiralty responsible for her construction, naturally perhaps felt an even greater interest in the seaworthy character of this vessel than most people. He had made it his business, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, to make careful inquiry into the correctness of the statements respecting the ship, and to ascertain why she had to return, whilst smaller vessels could cope with the gale. Although what he had to say might in some measure reflect upon the seamanship or discretion of those in charge of the Resolution, yet he thought it was a case in which all personal considerations should be set aside and every effort made to ascertain the truth. What were the facts of the case respecting this vessel? Before she was laid down by Mr. White, the Director of Naval Construction, the design and dimensions of the ship and distribution of armour were discussed and approved by a committee of the most experienced Admirals in Her Majesty's fleet. He mentioned this matter to show that special care had been taken to see that the money of the taxpayers should not be spent and the safety of the country and its seamen endangered by the construction of a ship not thoroughly seaworthy and efficient.

A "GREEN" CREW.

It was the Resolution's first voyage, and her officers and crew were only recently appointed and unaccustomed to the ship and her arrangements. She left port in the depth of winter, before those on board had an opportunity of becoming thoroughly at home in their vessel. She carried a complement of 700 men, and they could easily conceive, however admirable might be the discipline of British seamen, yet much allowance must be made for all on board a ship, each one of whom were strangers to one another and new to the arrangements and fittings of the vessel, and sent to sea before they had learnt their way about and organised work in a proper manner. Before a large mail steamer left England to combat the terrible storms of the North Atlantic, every precaution was taken to secure all loose fittings about the deck, and to have all apertures communicating between the upper deck and the hold so secured and arranged that at the first appearance of bad weather all could be closed down and no water get below. From the published accounts it was evident such was not the case on board the Resolution. Very early in her voyage she encountered a severe storm, and with a green crew, and before arrangements could be made to secure all means of access for water from the decks to the holds of the ship, the storm was upon them, and the seas washed over her, the water going in tons below and sweeping away the insufficiently secured fittings. This was not the fault of the ship, but was due to preventable causes on the part of those in charge. Nothing had been carried away of the fittings of the ship except those articles which had not been properly secured, and no water whatever found its away into the vessel except through openings in the deck, which were made to be closed, and ought to have been covered up. In the hull structure there was not a strain or a weep. It wat said that the ship rolled excessively, but that was whilst she was kept in the trough of the sea; but the stability and safety of the ship could never have been a moment in doubt.

OFFICERS IN A FUNK.

A green crew and officers, unaccustomed to large vessels, might naturally, perhaps, have become somewhat alarmed, but there was no danger whatever of the vessel capsizing. Her freeboard was, as he should think, something like 20 feet. As the muzzle of her bow gun was 25 feet above the water line, he could quite understand that an officer not accustomed to navigate such monsters, and not thoroughly appreciating her capabilities at sea, with all the anxiety of a valuable ship and large crew on his shoulders might shrink from responsibility. A man might fight an action with courage, knowing his danger, but where the risk he ran was unknown his strength of mind might fail. The Secretary of the Admiralty had, in reply to a question from himself, said that the captain was mainly induced to come back because he was afraid of being short of coal. This could not be accepted as a satisfactory reason, seeing that the Resolution arrived at Queenstown with more than 450 tons on board; and as from the position where the captain decided to return to Gibraltar was only 850 miles she had at her ordinary rate of steaming two tons on board for every one she required to steam to her destination. He had dwelt at some length on this matter for two reasons—to let the public know the truth and to allay anxiety as to the seaworthiness of their great warships. He had long entertained the opinion, and the case of the Resolution confirmed it, that naval officers of modern days had not the opportunity of sea-going experience which they had 100 years ago. They were accomplished tacticians, most able gunnery officers, and in theoretical navigation unsurpassed by any, whilst no one for a moment doubted their pluck or devotion to the service. But they were not afforded the same opportunity of gaining experience in big ships at sea in the worst of weather, and managing them at high rates of speed, as mercantile officers. For instance, he knew of a case of a distinguished officer, placed in command of a large vessel, whose total ocean-going experience was only two and three-quarter years. Mercantile marine officers wishing to join the Royal Naval Reserve were, for purposes of drill, attached for twelve months to ships of the Royal Navy, and he had long desired to see a somewhat reciprocal treatment of our naval officers. He would like to see them attached for a period as officers on board the great Atlantic liners, where they would learn what it was to conduct leviathan ships at 20 knots speed across the great and angry Atlantic, and so be much more useful men in command of our great battleships.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by his sister, the Princess Alix arrived at Coburg on Jan. 9. In the evening the Grand Duke was formally betrothed to his cousin, the Princess Victoria Melita, the second daughther of the Duke and Duchess of Coburg. Both the Grand Duke and the Princess are grand-children of Queen Victoria. Prince Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, K.G., G.C.B., is the elder and only surviving son of the late Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig IV, and the late Princess Alice Maud, second dauther of her Majesty. He was born on Nov. 25, 1868. His mother died on December 14, 1878, and his father, whom he succeeded in the Grand Duchy on March 13, 1892. He was educated under the care of Privy Councillor Muther. In May 1885 he was gazetted to a sub-lieutenancy of the First Hessian Infantry (Body Guard) Regiment, No. 115. In December 1889 he obtained his grade as first lieutenant, and was then sent successively to the Universities of Leipzig and Glessen to complete his education. In 1891 he resumed his military studies, and following in the footsteps of his father, was attached to the First Prussian Regiment of Foot Guards at Potsdam. He is a Chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle. Of the Grand Duke's sisters it may be mentioned that Princes Victoria is married to Prince Louis of Battenberg, Princess Elizabeth to the Grand Duke Sergious of Russia, and Princess Irene to Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor.

Princes Victoria Melita is the second daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Her Royal Highness was born at Malta—whence the name of Melita was derived—on Nov. 25, 1876, and therefore recently completed her seventeenth year. She has hitherto passed her life chiefly in England. On the accession of her father to the Duchi of Coburg she became a permanent resident in Germany. The Princess Victoria has three sisters and a brother. Her elder sister, Princess Marie, who was born on Oct. 29, 1875, it may be remembered, was married a year ago at Sigmringen to the Crown Prince of Roumania.

The *Court Circular* of Jan. 10 says:—"Her Majesty received, yesterday evening, the gratifying intelligence of the bethrothal of her dear grandson, the Grand Duke of Hesse, with her dear granddaughter, Princess Victoria Melita, second daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha which took place at Coburg yesterday."

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL TUDOR BURNE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—To the surprise of many, to none more perhaps than himself, the Army is this week deprived of the services of an officer who has been instrumental in his time in doing much to promote its interests. Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne has been placed on the Retired List of general officers under a rule of which no one appears to have known the existence. Sir Owen Burne has been kept in office from no special choice of his own, but because he has been told all along that it was in the interests of the puublic service that he should there remain. As Political Secret Secretary, and more recently as a military member of Council, he has been instrumental in doing a vast amount of good work for the Army both at home and in India, and his labours might fairly be recognised in some way. Sir Owen is a son of the late Rev. H. T. Burne, M.A., and was born in the year 1837 at Plymouth, being one of twenty brothers and sisters. At the age of eighteen he passed at Sandhurst and obtained a commission in the 20th Regiment. The Crimean war was then in progress, and he served with his regiment during the last six months of the campaign. After the conclusion of the contest with Russia his regiment went to India, and he served in the field throughout the Indian Mutiny. His first engagements were with Brigadier-General Franks, when that officer was sent early in 1858 to cover Benares and clear the northern district of Oude. He was present with this force at the battles of Chanda, Aneerpore, and Sultanpore, and at our repulse before Fort Dowraha. He took part in the final attack on Lucknow, and was an active participator in the assault of the Begam Kothi, when the gallant if ill-started Hodson lost his life. For a striking act of gallantry before Lucknow his name was mentioned, with a recommendation that he should receive a prospective brevet majority, which the regulations prevented his then obtaining. After the capture of Lucknow he served as a brigade major, and during the closing scenes of the Mutiny he was present at ten engagements. As adjutant of his regiment he caught the eye of the late Lord Strathnairn, who was struck not more by "the creditable state of his regiment" than by the "really high qualifications and gentlemanlike manner and conduct" of the young officer. The Indian Mutiny had brought him no special distinction beyond the reputation of having always done his duty promptly and well, but almost immediately after Lord Strathnairn wrote the report just referred to he appointed the young lieutanant his military secretary, a post which he held for more than a year. The duties of the post were exceedingly responsible, and it had very properly been filled by officers of field rank previously. The Duke of Cambridge brought this deffect in that officer's military rank to the notice of the Indian Commander-in-Chief, whose impulse was to uphold his own appointment, but his young military secretary gave a first proof of the tact which has always distinguished him by promptly resigning. On this, however, he was appointed aide-de-camp and private secretary, and when the late Lord Strathnairn exchanged the chief command in India for that in Ireland, Captain Burne went with him in the same capacity. He also officiated occasionally as military secretary during the Fenian disturbances of 1866. For his services at this time he was thanked by the Lord Lieutenant (the present Earl of Kimberley), and also by Lord Strathnairn in the following words:—"Major Burne, 1st A.D.C., has afforded the Commander of the Forces the same useful assistance throughout the Fenian agitation which his lordship has invariably received from him since he has served on his staff." Shortly afterwards Lord Mayo was appointed Viceroy of India, and Major Burne was selected as private secretary. In this capacity he took part in the historic durbar at Umballa, when Lord Mayo received the Ameer Shere Ali, and laid what were thought to be the seeds of an Anglo-Afghan alliance. He was close to his lordship when he was assassinated in February 1872, at Port Blair, and received his dying exclamations. Major Burne then returned to England, and the Government of India thus recorded their sense of his services under Lord Mayo:—"We are aware that Lord Mayo was entirely satisfied with the zealous and efficient manne in which his officers worked for him. The duties of the private secretary especially are of a most arduous and delicate nature, and we gladly give our personal testimony to the singular ability, discretion, and zeal with which they have all along been discharged by Major Burne." Sir Owen Burne's services had been too many and too numerous to admit of his being forgotten, and the Duke of Argyll at once gave him an appointment at the India Office. When the retirement of Sir John Kaye caused a vacancy in the Political Secretaryship at the India Office, he was offered and accepted the appointment, and seven years ago was transferred to a seat on the Council. By Sir Owen Burne's retirement a brilliant military career is thus brought to a close.

LORD R. CHURCHILL ON BIMETALLISM.

Lord Randolph Churchill has addressed the following letter to Mr. A. W. Saxton, of Halifax, on the subject of bimetallism:—

50 Grosvenor Square, W., Jan. 9.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of Jan. 7, in which you ask me for my opinions on bimetallism and state that you are in favour of a bimetallic form of currency, I have to inform you that I have always been an inexorable opponent of anything in the nature of bimetallism for our country. Sir William Harcourt ought to be applauded instead of doubted for his unvarying opposition to that michievous heresy.

Mr. Goschen has never adhered to the bimetallic theory, and, finally, Mr. Gladstone, whom you also mention, made one of the most powerful speeches ever made, in the early part of the Session of 1893, against a bimetallic currency for the United Kingdom.

I have not time to enter into the deatils of the subject in reply to your inquiries, but I refer you to President Cleveland's Message to Congress in September last, and his striking arguments in favour of the repeal of the Sherman Act, and his impressive description of the ruin which a long and desperate attempt by the Republican Party in the United States to give an artificial value to silver had brought upon that great country. I also refer you to the debates in both Houses of Congress, which were well reported in the *Times*, and to the large majorities by which, in the face of protrated resissance from the Senate, the repeal of the Sherman Act was ultimately carried by the Congress of the United States.

With the experience of the United States so forcibly set before us, and bearing in mind the total failure of the Brussels Confeaence to arrive at any approximation to any agreement for basing the currency of European nations on a bimetallic basis, I cannot understand how any rational man can support the smallest departure from the gold currency of the United Kingdom, as it is certain that any such departure would bring upon the British people the same enormous financial losses and the almost total disappearance of credit which a bimetallic currency brought upon the United States.

I hope that at some early opportunity, before some public meeting suitable for the discussion of the subject of bimetallism for this country, I may be able to deal with that matter in much detail.

You can make what use of this letter you like.—Yours faithfully,

RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

A. W. Saxton, Esq.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R E V Arbuthnot, BCS.
Mr C J Rivett-Carnac, B.
Mr E A Sibold, B.
Mr S C G Wood, Bo
Rev C J Etty, M E E
Major-Gen Sir W S A Lockhart, KCB, CSI, B Inf
Col H W Webster, ISC
Major R R N Sturt, ISC
Major F G Alexander, ISC
Brevet-Major R H Twigg, ISC
Capt E B Carbonaro, ISC
Lieut H A V Cummins, ISC
Lieut H P Bell, ISC
Sec Lieut C E Luard, ISC
Hon Lt G Jones, M Ord
Surg-Capt H J Dyson, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F C Harrison, BCS 8 days
Mr W N de Lange, B, 3 mos
Mr J H P Forsyth, B, till Oct 18th, 1894
Mr W F Lloyd, B, 3 mos
Mr T Fawcett, M, 6 mos
Col R H F Rennick ISC, 2 mos
Col F Smalley, M Inf, till Aug 22nd, 1894
Major T T Vaughan, RA, 2 mos
Lieut F P S Dunsford, ISC 6 mos
Lieut H G Benn, ISC 2 mos
Lieut H E C B Nepean, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut J K Condon, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut C de W Crookshank, RE, 3 mos
Condr W J Powell, RIM, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F C Harrison, BCS
Col R H F Rennick, ISC
Lt-Col J A McNeale, ISC
Major F F R Burgess, ISC
Major H M P Hawkes, ISC
Major T H Mackenzie, ISC
Major A C Bunny, ISC
Capt C M Crawford, ISC
Capt D G L Shaw, ISC
Capt H F E Hodges, ISC
Capt F Churchill, ISC
Lieut C O O Tanner, ISC
Lieut G B Gough, ISC
Lieut J L Meyer, RE
Lieut G M Duff, RE
Surg-Lt-Col S M Salaman, Bo
Surg-Major G Shewan, B
Surg-Major J C C Smith, B
Sub-Condr J Hynds, Ord
Sub-Condr C Bowyer, Bo Ord

IN AN ALPINE VILLAGE.

Mrs. Emily Crawford's notes on a tour in North Italy, which find a place in the current "National Review," affords a graphic picture of the miseries of Alpine travelling when the days are cold and wet. Mrs. Crawford writes:—"Towards mid-September I found myself in the Upper Alps, at the top of the Saint Gothard gorges. The weather had been for some time as cold as January in England. Though snow fell on the peaks around the air was clear, but the heavy dew on the hillsides made walking a wet and slippery affair. The sun rose late, set early, and allowed no time for the dew to dry off. Alone, of all field-flowers, the Alpine crocus bravely withstood the cold. I thought of tarrying some time to enjoy the bracing air and the effects—new to me—of the glittering snow on high mountains, when a change of wind caused me to be suddenly acquainted with the bad weather of that part of Switzerland: drizzle, sleet, snow, and slush, and as bitter a cold as ever I felt. No prospect was to be enjoyed from any window. Guests no longer arrived at the hotel, which being built for summer purposes, was unprovided with fireplaces. The hotel-keeper thought it was too early in the season to light the big dining-room stove around which his family gathered in winter. The most that could be offered by a civil landlady was a foot-warmer filled with hot water. On the strength of her assurance that the weather was about to clear up I spent several more dreary days in the upper Reussthal, trying, whenever it was possible to venture out of doors, to extend my acquaintance with the interesting Swiss-peasants."

The Valteline peasants whom she had seen, and what she had heard about the military works, (aroused Mrs. Crawford's curiosity to visit Italy. She says:—"I was kept in a Alpine village the morning on which I had intended to set out, waiting for a remittance until after the coach carrying the mails had left. No hotel omnibus, I was told, was plying, and an extortionate price was asked for a trap. Having fortunately sent on the luggage the day before by post to Goeschenen, it was possible to catch the early express to Italy by walking to that station. So weighted with a rug and hand-bag only, I started off. The mud was deep. A Scotch mist that soon gave way to sleet and driving rain hid the land. But fortune favours the brave. The road down the gorge, which was reached in due time, was hard, and the thick veil of mist and drizzle lifted there. A frowning landscape that under no circumstances could smile revealed itself. Blue sky came out, until a cloud driven by a north wind was encountered lower down. The stern and savage grandeur of the mountainous chasm became oppressive. The forces of Nature seemed chaotic, cruel, and irrepressible. Torrents tumbled down the sides of stoney alps, the sides of which frost and avalanches had macadamized.

"Wherever vegetation had conquered the rock, pine-forests clambering to far-up peaks were to the eye as so much moss. The swollen and turgid Gothard Reuss roared and leaped in rapids and swirling cascades. At the sharp turn of a gorge, a blast laden with snow obliged me to give up taking mental notes, and to think only of how to keep my feet. If this wind had come straight from the North Pole it could not have been more bitter. The snow it drove did not fall in feathery flakes, but in icy particles, and made the face on which it fell tingle as if beaten with whipcord. A shelter from avalanches in masonry, which propped up the overhanging side of the mountain, was gladly entered. As I stood in it fearing I must give up all hope of catching the next Milan express, a coach coming from the Furka Pass overtook and picked me up. The coach started off at an alarming pace. We tore down the zigzags of the pass; and that the horses kept their feet seemed miraculous. But there is nothing more uncommon than accidents to Swiss coaches, which run with the mails up and down the high Alps in all weathers. The safe plan adopted by the drivers is not to 'drive,' they leave the sure-footed horses to themselves. They go at full speed along the edge of precipices when they are shrouded in mist, and still manage to keep on the safe track. As we spun over the Devil's Bridge the storm fell a bit, and the gorge reminded me of Gustave Dore's engravings of the entrance to Dante's Inferno, which must have been suggested to him when he was returning from the fields on which the Franco-Sardinian armies defeated the Austrians in 1859."

Even here the advertising fiend had left his marks for, says Mrs. Crawford:—"If there was no smile anywhere on Nature's face, a grotesque element came in to mar it. The biggest hoarding in the world took hold on the eye near this point. It covered over a jutting crag and gave an object-lesson to show the whitening virtues of some Sapola toilette soap which had cleansed in a single wash one side of the face of a chimneysweep. The unwashed side remained coal-black. Hoardings and such like advertisements are becoming one of the eyesores of the world. These disfigurements stare one in the face on the cliffs that overhang the Norwegian fjords. They start up beside the great waterfalls everywhere. The trunks of the platane trees which shade the long high-road from Milan to Mouza are corkscrewed round with long bills declaring that no soap on the face of the globe is equal to Sapola soap. Is it not time for the purchasing world to form a league for the prevention of advertisements that disfigure natural beauties? If manufacturers have a right to advertise in this manner, the public surely have an equal right not to buy the wares of those who are guilty of such Vandalism, and to combine against them."

THE FUTURE OF HUMOUR.

In an admirable article in the "New Review," under the above heading. Mr. H. D. Traill sums up as follows:—Let no one fear—as, perhaps, none do fear, save those defectively humorous persons who cling with such pathetic anxiety to the jest-book—that the written record of humour is not as imperishable a part of man's spiritual possessions as the deposit of poetry. Whether it will be largely added to in the future is another question. That depends—it is less a truism than it seems to say so—on the persistence of the creative faculty as distinct from the appreciative sense of humour among civilised races. And there is not quite enough reassurance in saying that this faculty, having now become thoroughly "organized" in the mental constitution of man, is not likely to disappear altogether. Perhaps not; but one cannot escape a fear that it may by degrees become dormant, or fall, so to speak, "into abeyance"—like a peerage on failure of male heirs. The young man whom one pronounces to be destitute of a sense of humour is not always intellectually incapable of perceiving the incongruous in human life; or even the incongruous in his own person, position, and conduct. But the perception is a strictly intellectual one: it gives him no pleasure, but rather pain; the last thing we should expect of it is that it should provoke him to a laugh. It is contended, I am aware, in some highly optimistic quarters that this proves nothing. We have become less demonstrative than our fathers, that is all; and we do not enjoy our humour any less than they did because we do not give such noisy expression to our amusement. I confess to regarding this as a very dangerous doctrine. True as it undoubtedly is that some of the most exquisite humour in the world is the most silently enjoyed, I have never myself met a thorough appreciator of this form of humour who was proof against that importunate demand which some sudden flashes of the humorous make upon one for an audible response. The power of laughter, and of hearty laughter—so far, at least, as my own experience goes—almost always accompanies a keen emotional sense of humour. As to the mere intellectual appeciation of it I say nothing; that power which is, no doubt, possessed in a high degree by the devil, is of little value to mankind.

But I should doubt myself whether this emotional sense of humour—this capacity not only for perceiving the incongruous, but for taking pleasure in the sight—is ever accompanied by an inability to laugh. Among that very low-typed Oriental race, the Veddahs of Ceylon, this inability is said to be absolute; but my own inference from that, which I give for what it is worth, is that the Veddahs of Ceylon do not understand a joke. I am not aware, however, that the point has ever been definitely settled, and since, in view of the growing seriousness of our young men, it is beginning to assume scientific importance, I suggest that steps should be taken to determine it once for all. A committee of ethnologists charged with the duty of investigating the matter might be despatched to Ceylon, where the Bishop of Colombo, himself a genuine humourist and part-author, in his pre-episcopal days, of one of the happiest academic skits ever written, would, I am sure, be glad to render them any assistance in his power. Translations of a few of the most approved works of the new humourists might be presented to this interesting people for perusal, and the result observed and recorded. If it proved that although incapable of laughing at these pleasantries they had an intellectual appreciation of them—that is to say, that they could point out, if only geographically, as it were, the exact spot on the printed page at which the laughter they are themselves incapable of supplying is intended to "come in"—well, in that case, their state would not be much less gracious than that of many old-fashioned people in this country. At any rate, the result of the experiment would be full of hope for the future of a country so many of whose most intellectual young men are in the habit of taking themselves almost as seriously as the Veddahs of Ceylon.

THE FUTURE OF UGANDA.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with the Rev. Robert P. Ashe, the late Acting Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, with regard to the reports of the threatening attitude of the Mahomedans in Central Africa and the plans now under discussion for the settlement of Uganda. Mr. Ashe, who has, perhaps, as large an experience of the Baganda as anyone has lately returned home. He regards the attitude of the Mahomedans with great apprehension, and urges prompt action on the part of the British Government if the country is to be saved and a possible extermination of the British averted. Speaking of the present situation, Mr. Ashe said :—" If we look at a map of Africa and study the work of the European powers there, what do we find ? We see that Uganda is gradually but surely becoming a central gathering ground of the Mahomedans. Their leader, Juma, has escaped, but he will rejoin his people, and will do his best to tighten the cords between them and Emin's Nubians in Toro. This will constitute a distinct link between the Nubians in Toro and those in the Soudan. The Zanzibari Arabs who originally occupied Uganda as traders, and who originated the Mahomedan troubles, have been temporarily excluded from the country, but they keep a keen eye on the scene of their former successes. Between these people and the Arabs in Tanganyika, Nyassa, Manuema, and the Congo there is the closest communication, and the gravest danger exists in the possible union of these factions—the Zanzibari Arabs, the Soudanese Mahomedans, and the Baganda Mahomedans—under Juma. If these parties once unite—and I see nothing to prevent them doing so at any moment—the very existence of Europeans on the Great Lakes will be jeopardised. Let this take place and a temporary reverse occur, not only Uganda but the whole of Central Africa would be in a state of tumult and revolt against Christianity."

DANGER ON TANGANYIKA.

Asked for his reasons for supposing that the Mahomedans are likely to unite in this armed coalition, Mr. Ashe said :—" The successful operations of Mr. H. H. Johnston in Nyassaland against the Mahomedans are gradually forcing them out of that region. Similar causes are operating to drive them from their raiding grounds in other parts of Africa, more especially on Congo and in Manuema. A dangerous Arab ferment exists on Tanganyika, as, indeed, it does throughout the whole country. There are three more or less defeated parties of one religion, with common interests, and at no very great distance from each other. These are the standing menace to Central Africa. They are, moreover, well armed. The supply of ammunition to the natives is practically unchecked. It is smuggled through Mombasa, and gunpowder and muzzle-loading guns are openly admitted through the German sphere. No doubt breech-loading arms are also smuggled to some extent. I point this out to show that action—immediate and definite—is necessary if we are to save the interior of Africa from a repetition of the Soudan catastrophe. All the elements of disturbance are present—a common cause, political, commercial, and religious, among the Mahomedans, and large supplies of arms and ammunition at their disposal. We must not therefore commit the usual British mistake of despising the power arrayed against us, of which our African campaigns provide ample examples. With regard to the various projects for the settlement of Uganda, although I have publicly expressed my opinion in favour of government by a Chartered Company, I meant that I preferred such to the sanguinary and savage rule of a man like King Mwanga. Speaking from close observation during my term in Africa, and my experience of the native race, I strongly deprecate the rule of a trading company in Uganda. The first objection is that instead of being on the side of the Government, the traders, who are the backbone of the country, are bitterly opposed to it, and regard it as a rival business. This came out most clearly in the troubles which arose with the English traders Stokes, as well as with the Arabs, on the question of trading in the country."

AN IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER WANTED.

" In the minds of the natives traders and mechanics are looked down upon. My opinion is, therefore, that a direct Imperial Commissioner should be appointed as in Nyassaland, to administer the whole district, and to assure the Baganda that they are under British protection and law, and are, therefore, safe from the interposition of Mahomedan authority. The first step to be taken is to strengthen the force occupying Uganda, and for this I would suggest the use of Indian troops, who are far more popular than the Soudanese with the Baganda, to judge at least by their good opinion of Captain's Indian soldiers. Next to this temporary step is the making of direct railway communication between the coast and the Nyanza. This I have persistently advocated for the last ten years. The country can never yield a return for the expense of its administration while the cost of transport is so great." In conclusion, Mr. Ashe said :—" No one who has entered the country from the Usoga side can doubt for a moment the possibilities of the country from an agricultural and climatic point of view. With good communications, a British administration, and European comforts, I see no reason why Uganda should not become a thriving British colony, where emigrants could hope to establish a permanent home."

A BRITISH MISSION IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM DR. J. E. HINE.

REUTER'S Agency has received particulars regarding the establishment of a British Mission at Unangu, in Portuguese territory, about fifty miles from the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa. These are contained in a letter written by Dr. J. E. Hine, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and dated from Unangu, September 27. Dr. Hine says :—" We left Likoma on Thursday September 21—the Archdeacon Cowry and I, with four boys and thirty-one porters. We went in a boat to Msinuka, and started thence for our fifty-mile walk inland. After a stiff climb of about 2000ft. over the mountains, and after traversing still higher ground, we reached a place called Mujisi late on the night of September 23. Mujisi is situated on a huge and almost perpendicular limestone cliff, the top of which is covered with houses, built thus for protection against attack. We camped at the foot of the rock and spent Sunday there. The nights were very cold. We resumed our journey next morning, and the afternoon caught our first glimpse of Unangu. It is a most remarkable-looking place from a distance. A great solitary double-peaked, or rather double-domed mountain, towering above all the other hills. It is magnificently situated 3,500ft. above the sea level. The country is very beautiful, and the appearance of the trees reminds one of England in autumn. We passed another village on the way, like an Italian city, if only you added a few monasteries and churches. We rested on the chief's baraza for a while, and reached the end of our journey about noon on Monday, Sept. 25, after a journey of five days from the lake. When we got near Unangu we found that it lost some of the peculiar features which it presented at a distance. The sides of the mountain, nearly to the top, are covered with houses—thousands of them, and many large and well-built. We were met by one of the Chief's men and conducted to an empty house, where we are now staying. Our arrival did not create so much excitement as we had expected, and, except for the fact that we were stared at by a few boys, no one took much notice of our entry into the place. Kalanji, the Chief, showed no undue haste in visiting us, but allowed a few days to elapse before he came. He arrived this morning in semi-state, and seems to be an intelligent man. We sent him a present of calico, and we received from him a goat in return. After hearing the purpose of our visit Kalanji expressed his willingness that we should stay, and said he would give us a plot of ground to build upon. He asked us about the slave trade, and what we intended doing about it as far as it concerned himself, not attempting to hide the fact that he dealt in slaves, as of course we already knew. Indeed, he has several dhows on the lake, which are probably used for this purpose. The Archdeacon told Kalanji that we had nothing to do with the Government, that we came only to teach, and had no intention of spying or of making reports to the officials at Port Johnstone. We further told him that, as he was in Portuguese territory, and had taken the Portuguese flag, the British Government had nothing to do with them. This seemed to satisfy the Chief, and after looking at our guns he left. Kalanji will not say anything about boundaries, but told us to build first, and settle our land boundaries afterwards. This is not satisfactory, as it may lead to endless bother in the future. We can appeal in case of difficulties, no doubt, to the King of Portugal, whose flag Kalanji has received. The population of the place numbers, I suppose, some thousands. There are no Mohammedan teachers, except one who writes Kalanji's letters. This is a fine land for gardening operations, and before long we shall be growing English cabbages. There are numbers of beautiful cattle and goats, and the water supply is good. I don't see how any person can be ill in a place like this. It seems quite as healthy as Blantyre, and I have every reason to believe that the new mission here will be a great success."

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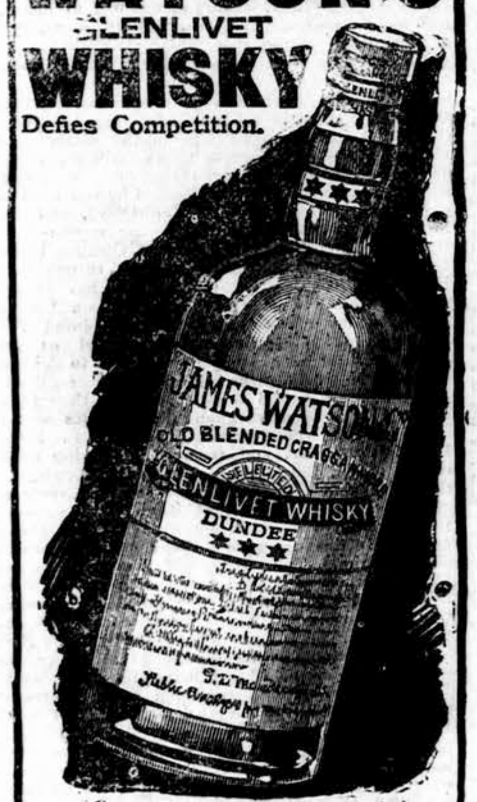

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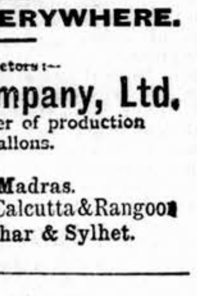

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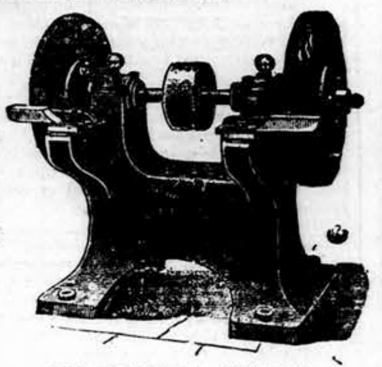

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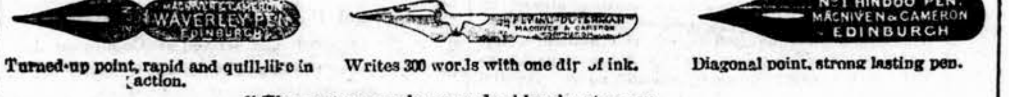

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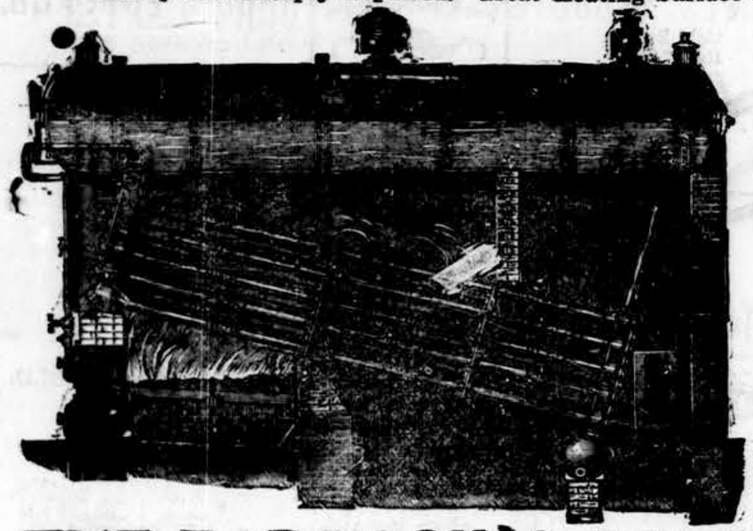

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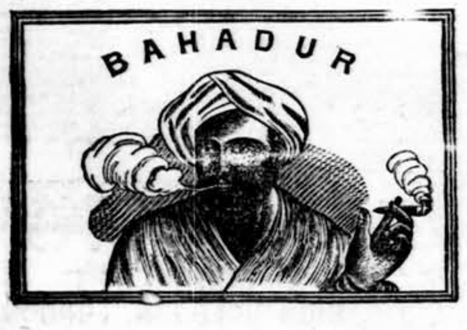

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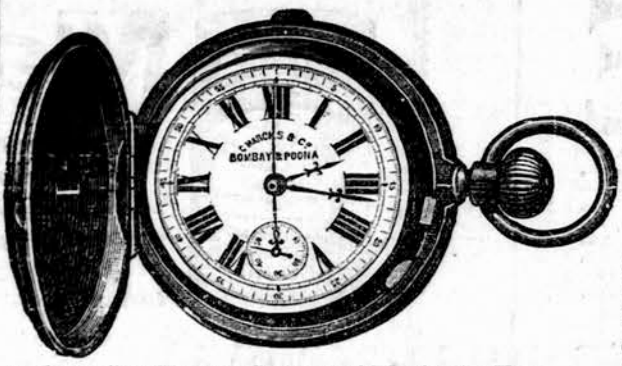

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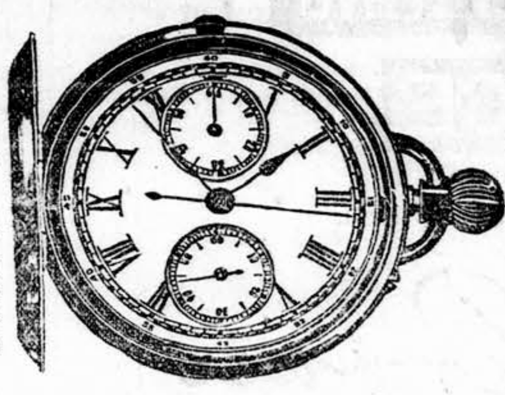

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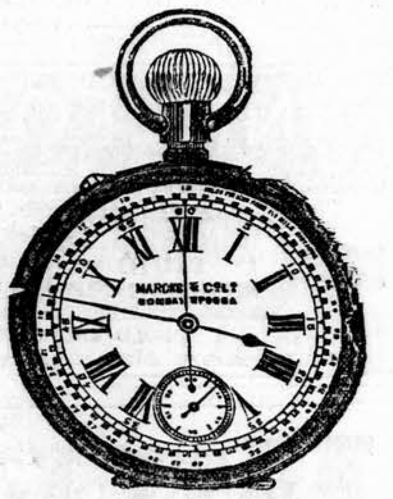

Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

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Do. do. cheaper construction	„ 120

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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	„ 1,200

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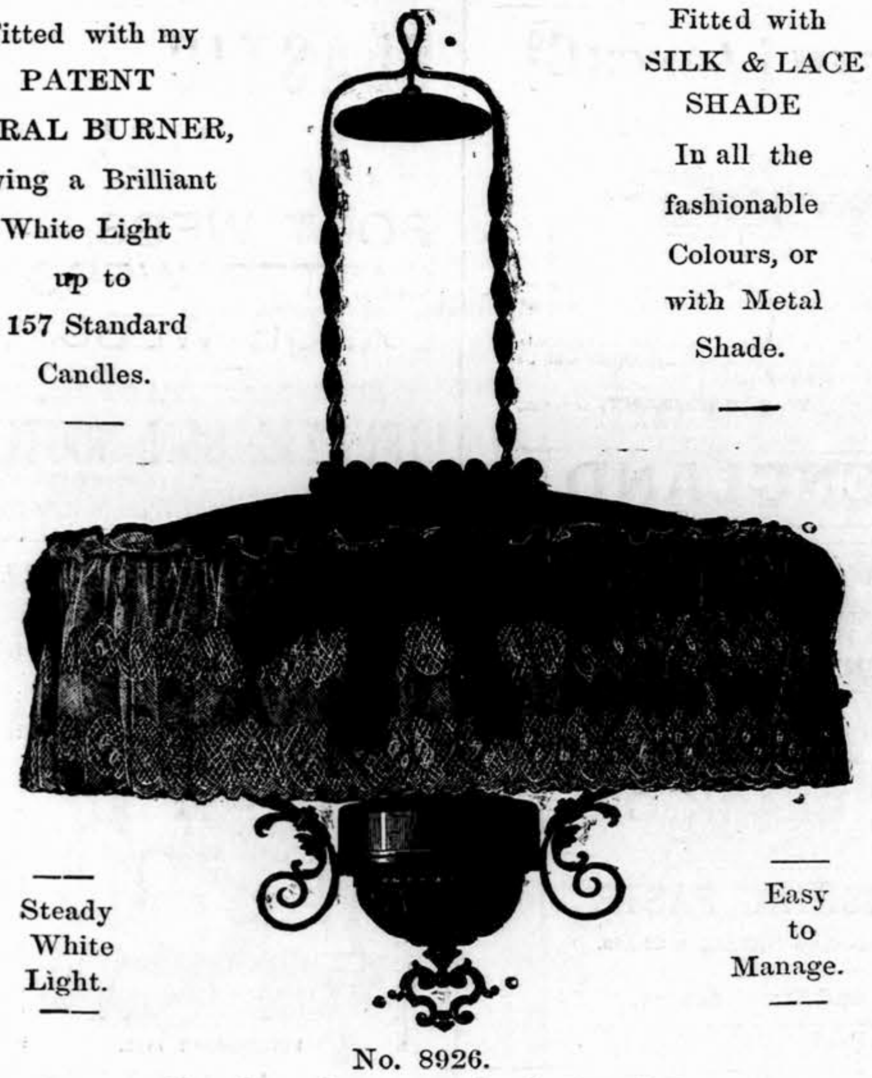

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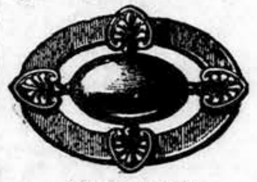
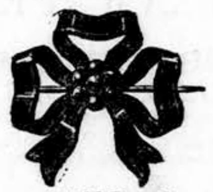
Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.



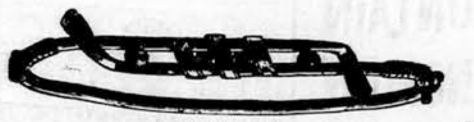
Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

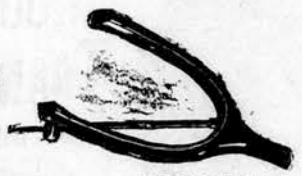


Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

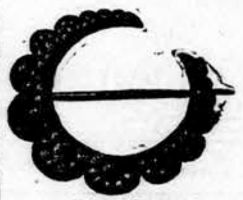
Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.



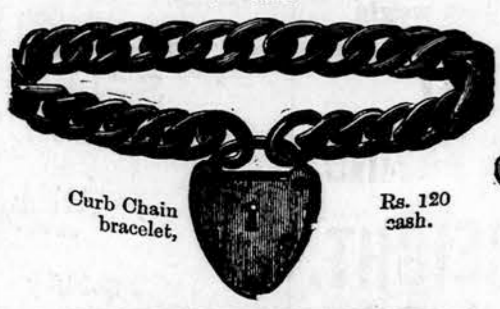
Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.



Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.



Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.



Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.

Clair and Pearl Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

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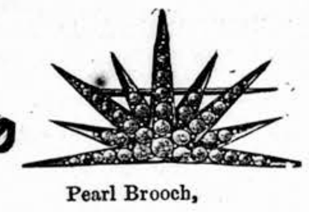

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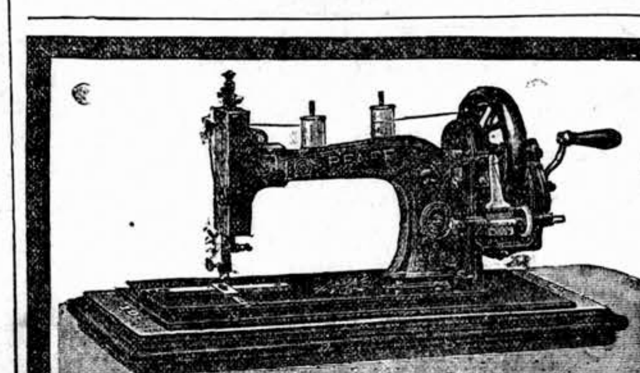

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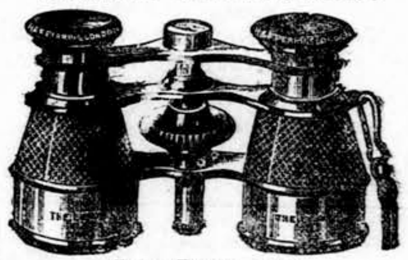

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